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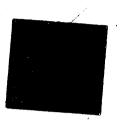
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F.O. 371

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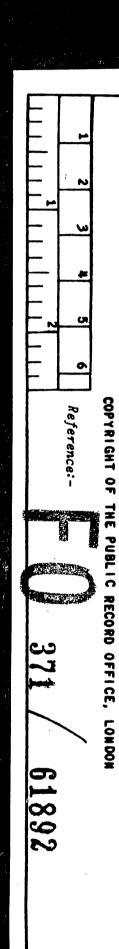


PALKSTINE

FINE NO. 951

pp. 11674 - 12050

CLOSED UNTIL 1978



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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

#### FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Houstoun-Beswall

No. 878

D. 6.20 p.m. 9th December 1947.

9th Describer 1947.

R. 7.25 p.m. 9th December 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

Caire B.M.E.O. Caire

Bagdad Jedda

Joura Damasqus

U.K. Del. New York)
Washington

Adon Aman Saving

io DEC

11674

**IMPORTANT** 

Addressed to Fereign Office telegram No. 878 December 9th repeated to Jerusalem, Cairo, B.M.E.O. Cairo, and Saving to Bagdad, Jedda, Damascus, Amman, U.K. Del. New York, Washington, Aden.

Your telegram No. 2,229 to Caire: Palestine.

I think I made it sufficiently clear that first sentence of paragraph (4) of your telegram No. 2,211 to Cairo referred only to military withdrawal. And you will see from the last sentence of paragraph 3 of my telegram No. 871 that the Lebanese Prime Minister was in no [grp.undec.] about it.

2. I propose therefore unless I receive further instructions, to take no further action as in the absence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris and of Lebanese Prime Minister at Caire there is really nobody left here to whom I can usefully talk or write. In order to ensure that there should be no doubt in the minds of those attending the meeting of the Political Committee of the Arab League perhaps it might be possible for Mr. Troutbook or Brigadier Clayton to make the point absolutely clear again to Riad Bey Solh who is presiding or to Azzam Pasha?

Caire please pass to Memin as my telegram No. 236.

FITTIT



#### INWARD TELEGRAM

P

# TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised.

Cypher

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 9th December, 1947.

18.55 hrs:

11674 9-131

No.2375 Secret.

Addressed to Beirut, No.1714.

Repeated to S. of S.

" " Baghdad, No. 91.

" Jedda, No. 97.

" Damascus, No.1715.

" Cairo, No. 154 (please pass copy to B.M.F.O.)

" Aden, No.1724.

" by savingram to Amman, No.824.

Your telegram No. 133.

Withdrawal.

As there may have been some misunderstanding in this matter, I should like to make it clear, for the information of H.M. Representatives in the Arab States, that it is hoped to maintain civil administration throughout Palestine until 20th December. So far as the withdrawal of Military forces is concerned, they will have withdrawa from Gaza District only at that date and subsequently there will be a phased withdrawal from the east and north. I am anxious that, for so long as civil administration is teing maintained there should be no advance disclosure of withdrawal of Military support from any area; for example, after Army withdrawal from Gaza, law and order in that area will be maintained by the Police.

```
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                                   P.S. to Sir Orme Sargent.
                                   P.S. to Foreign Secretary.
      Cabinet Offices
                                   Mr. S.E.V. Luke.
                                   Brig. Cornwall-Jones.
                                   Cdr. W. Evershed, R.N.
      Ministry of Defence
                                   Mr. A.J. Newling.
                                   Mr. D.F.C. Blunt.
      Treasury
                                   Mr. W. Russell-Edmunds.
      Admiralty
                                   Mr. P.N.N.Synaott.
                                   Capt Maunsell.
                                   Capt. D.H. Hall-Thompson.
                                   Mr. G.C.B. Dodds.
      War Office
                                   Brig. J.R.C. Hamilton.
                                   Brig. L. L. Wansbrough-Jones.
             " (M.O.4.)
                                   Lt. Col. M.M. Charteris.
                                   Mr. B.F. Picknett.
      Ministry of Transport
                                   Mr. F.C. Rennie
                                   Air Commodore Brook.
      Air Ministry
                                   Group Capt. V.H.B. Roth.
      Foreign Office
                                   Mr. B.A.B. Burrows.
                                   Mr. I.P. Gerran
        *
                                   Mr. J.G.S. Beith.
      M. I.5
                                   Mr. J.C. Robertson.
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Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Busk No. 1267

D. 9.48 a.m. 9th December, 1947.

8th December, 1947.

R. 5.40 p.m. 9th December, 1947.

Repeated to : Cairo Jerusalem Demascus Jedda

Ammen Beirut

United Kingdom Delegation, New York British Middle Bast Office.

10 DEC

Cairo

**IMPORTANT** 

SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1267 of December 8th: repeated to Caire, Jerusalem, Amman, Beirut, Damascus, Jedda, United Kingdom Delegation New York and British Middle East Office, Caire.

Acting Prime Minister sent for me this morning and gave me the reactions of Iraqi Government to communication I had addressed to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs based on your telegram No. 1108, and to the aide-memoire I had handed to the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on your telegram No. 2211 to Caire (see my immediately preceding telegram).

- 2. Acting Prime Minister teld me that he had placed these communications before the Council of Ministers and was in a position to assure me +
  - (a) that I ragi Government would not take any action calculated to complicate British withdrawal from Palestine;
  - (b) that the Iraqi Government would not send troops into Palestine while the British authorities remained in control.
- 3. As regards the point made in paragraph 2 of your telegram No. 1108, Acting Prime Minister said that it was impossible for the Iraqi Government to prevent registration of Iraqi volunteers for service in Palestine and pointed to the press reports indicating that His Majesty's Government was not hindering volunteering of British individuals for service in the Arab cause. I am of the opinion that so far as Iraq is concerned the danger from such volunteers is negligible.
- 4. In view of Jerusalem telegram No. 2346 to you I made the point that south to north withdrawal referred to military withdrawal and that the Civil Government would remain auntil the termination of the mandate.

Jewish immigration during this morning's [gp. undec.] and I gave him a non-committal answer in view of your telegram No. 1127, paragraph 1. He was clearly very anxious to have more details about precedure for handing over civil authority. I was naturally unable to say more than the point contained in first sentence of paragraph 3 of your telegram No. 2211 to Cairo.

- 6. Minister also expressed anxiety about the nature of the "stores" to be left behind. I felt safe in assuring him that they would not consist of arms or ammunition.
- 7. The advance information about the withdrawal contained in this telegram was clearly much appreciated and our relations with the Iraqi Government over the Palestine question will be much easier if it is possible to keep the Arab Government confidentially informed in advance of progressive stages of our withdrawal plans, and, in general, of our views and policy. The more they are kept informed confidentially in advance the easier it will be for them to control their own public opinion.

Foreign Office please pass to Amman and United Kingdom Delegation. New York, as my telegrams Nos. 88 and 15 respectively, and Beirut to Damascus as my telegram Ec. 116.

[Repeated by Fereign Office to Amman and United Kingdom Delegation, New York.]

MM

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1947 PALESTINE Pulatial Lituation Registry Number £11676/95//31 pencied, Lynian Gart tegether with ather arch front our amorand that light front relations are not impaired, or a result of Tear heing while to ramplete their proporations her a hurest otate, under the protection of British arms M. Camanapi Lyman Regulian Dated Received in Registry 10 -Last Paper (Minutes.) Ingl submitted 11675 References Lette ver sent. Le monte et E 12286/951/5, 1194) (Print)(How disposed of) (Action completed) (Index Next Paper 11685

Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

Draft.

The Syrian Minister.

(From: Mr. Mayhew)

telda

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1. January, 1948.

With reference to your letter of the 6th December, in which you expressed the concern of your Government that Anglo-Arab relations should not be prejudiced as a consequence of the decision concerning Palestine taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 29th November, 1947, I have the honour to assure you that H.M.G. share this concern and that it is their policy, in withdrawing from Palestine, to take no action which would prejudice the position of either Arabs or Jews in that country.

So long as H.M.G. continue to hold the Mandate for Palestine, they will be responsible for maintenance of law and order there. They will discharge that responsibility with complete impartiality, and the protests of the Jews, to which Your Excellency refers and Which still continue, are an sufficient indication/that there is no ground for supposing that the British Administration and Forces have ranged themselves on the Jewish side against the Arabs.

You will also have seen, from the action; which has just been taken with regard to the shiploads of illegal Jewish immigrants, that we are still doing our utmost to prevent illegal immigration into Palestine.

SYRIAN LEGATION LONDON.

6th December, 1947 luth took

Sir,

I have the honour to address to you on behalf of my Government the following memorandum in the confident hope that, despite your many preoccupations, you will give it your most careful consideration.

At this grave moment of crisis in the history of the Arab countries and of Anglo-Arab relations, the Syrian Government are anxiously concerned to ensure, with your cooperation, that Anglo-Arab relations shall not therefore be prejudiced. In this belief and to further what must be a common aim and reduce to a minimum the risks of the present situation, I have the honour to draw your attention to a number of important points in connection with the British withdrawal from Palestine and the attitude of the British authorities there in the remaining time before their departure.

His Majesty's Government have repeatedly declared that they will not implement any United Nations' solution by force and that their wish now is merely to terminate the Mandate without taking sides and to withdraw, leaving it to the United Nations to enforce the solution adopted by the Assembly. From the beginning my Government, in common with the Governments of the other Arab States, apprehended that this course of action, though neutral in theory, might in practice cause the gravest prejudice to the Arab side.

SYRIAN LEGATION LONDON.

- 2 -

- The misgivings of my Government have been greatly intensified both by what has been happening in Palestine in the last few days and by such indications as are discernible of what the British attitude in Palestine is likely to be between now and the final evacuation. It is very difficult to resist the conclusion that the British role in Palestine during the critical period might be such as to enable the Jews, under the protection of British arms, to complete their preparations for the establishment of the Jewish State and to entrench themselves even in those purely Arab areas which have been allotted to the Jews by the partition scheme. While measures are taken against the Arabs in the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of the Jews, Jewish illegal immigration has passed out of the Government's control and there have been a number of incidents lately of batches of such immigrants finding their way into the country without check or hindrance. Moreover, Hagana, which is an illegal force, appears to be coming into the open and bearing arms, with the knowledge of the British Administration in Palestine.
- 4. The clamorous protests of the Jews that the British authorities in Palestine are not affording them sufficient protection is a clear indication of the kind of role which they expect the British to play in the interim period before their withdrawal. These protests are doubtless intended to force the British Government more and more into becoming the passive promoters of the Jewish State while their forces continue to occupy the country. Such accusations of those whose help they

SYRIAN LEGATION LONDON.

- 3 -

seek are a well known part of the technique of propaganda and political pressure of which the Zionists are pastmasters.

Arab States, wishes to emphasize once again the flagrant injustice of the partition of Palestine and to express their sincere hope that His Majesty's Government will do everything they can to ensure that their forces in Palestine shall not be put in such a position during this last stage of their presence in the country as to further the Zionist cause and the partition scheme.

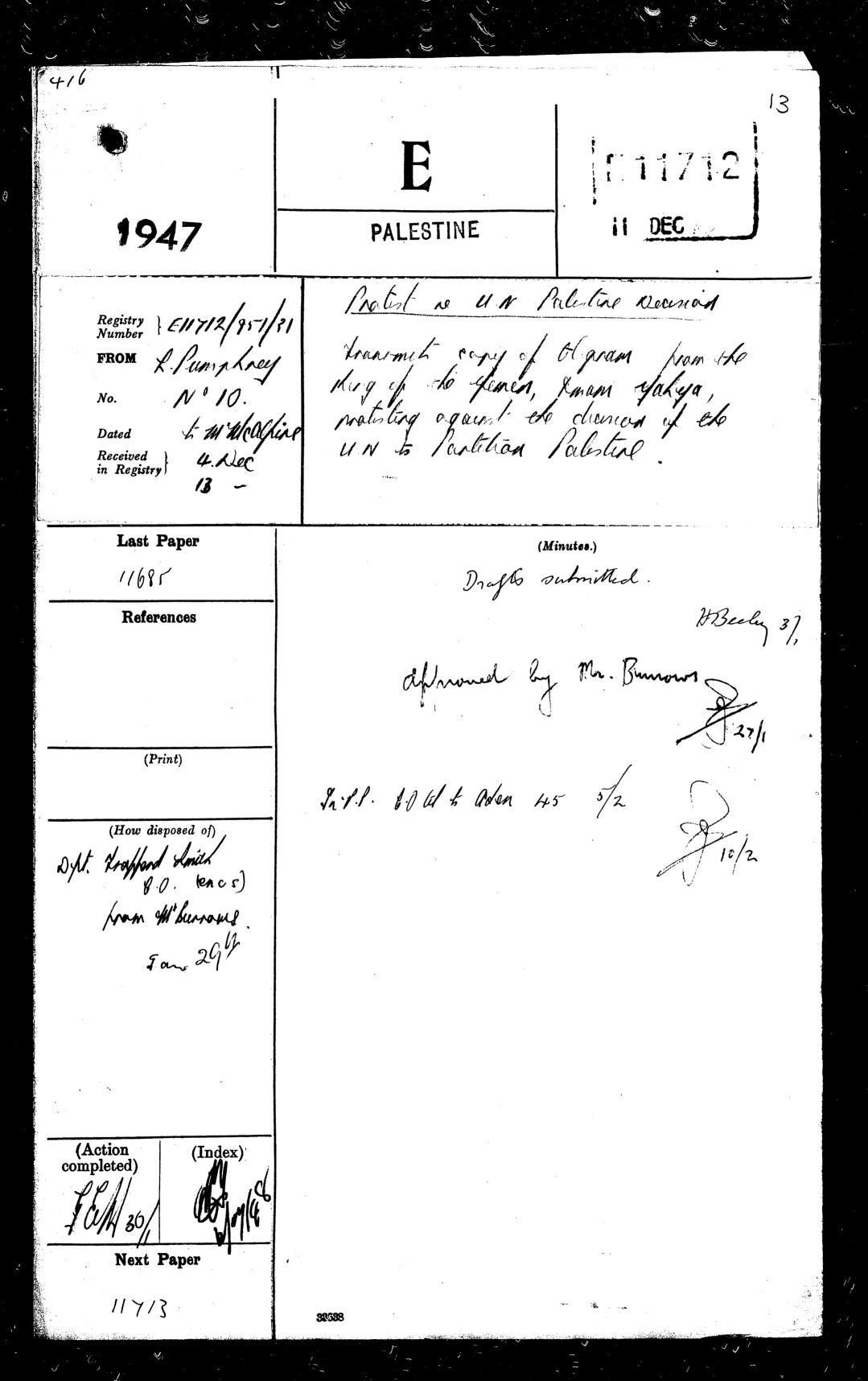
I have the honour, Sir, to be, Your Obedient Servant,

h. Armanazi

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Foreign Office,
London S.W.1

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Ragistar.

MINION STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH

8562 951 ?)

CMCA 10, Powning Street,

4/(2)

4th December, 1947

14

My dear Christopher.

I enclose a telegram which we have received here. I do not know who it is from or what it is about, but no doubt you will take whatever action is appropriate.

Your ever.

R.D.C. McAlpine, Esq., Foreign Office.

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\					Reference:-		55	-		w		; <b>8</b> 5	14	
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Précis of telegram from the King of the Yemen, Imam Yahya to the Right Honourable Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

He offers his congratulations on the high principled attitude adopted by the British. He then proceeds to say that he is deeply upset by the decision of the Assembly to carry through the plan for partition. He recalls how support was given to the setting up of the estting up of the United Nations Organization on the hopes that it would provide the means for preventing conflicts and ensure the preservation of peace and security. Now they had learned of this decision which had been a great shock to all men. Truly U.N.O. should seek to carry out the aims and aspirations of the victorious nations by employing worthy methods and in accordance with the principles of civilized peoples. How could it possibly seek to deprive people of their rights and lands, when they are known to be the legitimate owners and to have occupied them from the earliest times. This decision will lead to a fresh loss in the prestige of U.N.O. All Arabs and Muslims will fight to prevent the application of this decision the aim of which is to deprive the Arabs - 400 million Arabs of their rights.

Kindest regards . . .

[A précis of contents of telegram. Full translation to follow]

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This is full Franslations of arabic Felegram precis of which has already here It is for Prini Munikers frivate Lecretory t was sent To A. D.c. H'alpri Eg. 7.0. I Document was held up and had to be Fransliterated wito arabic & then Frankleted] (For Franklatus) K.M. Le Can Lebary. 8/12/47

8562/91-1/71

Telegram to His Excellency Mr. Attlee Prime Minister of Great Britain from The King of the Yemen, Imam Yahya, dated Sanaa December 2.

Greetings to Your Excellency.

We rejoiced with all people at the success attained in the councils of the nations in the dispersal of hatred and dissension and the establishment of friendship and the strengthening of brotherhood and equality amongst the nations for centuries to come and the condemnation of that which tarnished the history of the nations and peoples in the way of evil desires and ambitions. We gave our blessing to these councils and their conveners and we give them our spiritual and material support, hoping they would provide the means of preventing discord and ensuring the preservation of peace and security under the supervision of these new organisa-But unfortunately we have now ascertained that this exalted purpose which filled the hearts of mankind hare now been replaced by evil dreams. The cause of this change is the decision for the partition of Palestine which has been taken and made known by the United Nations Organisation.

It is certain that such a decision can only have arisen as a result of the desire of certain powerful Nations in a peaceful way (?) and through pressure by a method devoid of experience. If this were not so, how would it be possible to wrest the right of possession of territory from the hands of its well-known legal owners and to give it away to others who have no claim on it. No precedent for such an action is known from the very earliest times. By taking this decision the new organisation has travelled far from the principles of right and justice for which it stands. The United Nations, by taking this decision has destroyed the hopes of humanity and its trust in the promises of this highly esteemed body.

With great regret we must state on our behalf and on behalf of all the Muslims that if this decision be carried out and if the true meaning of the decision is the violation of the rights of the Arabs and the Muslims and the outbreak of conflict between nations then the said decision will not satisfy the Arabs and the Muslims nor will they accept it. It is totally unjust nay it ignores all respect for the rights of 400 million Muslims. It is even an expression of enimity towards them. I beg of you on behalf of the peace of mankind and in the name of justice to reject such unrighteous dealings.

I beg of you to receive my kindest regards.





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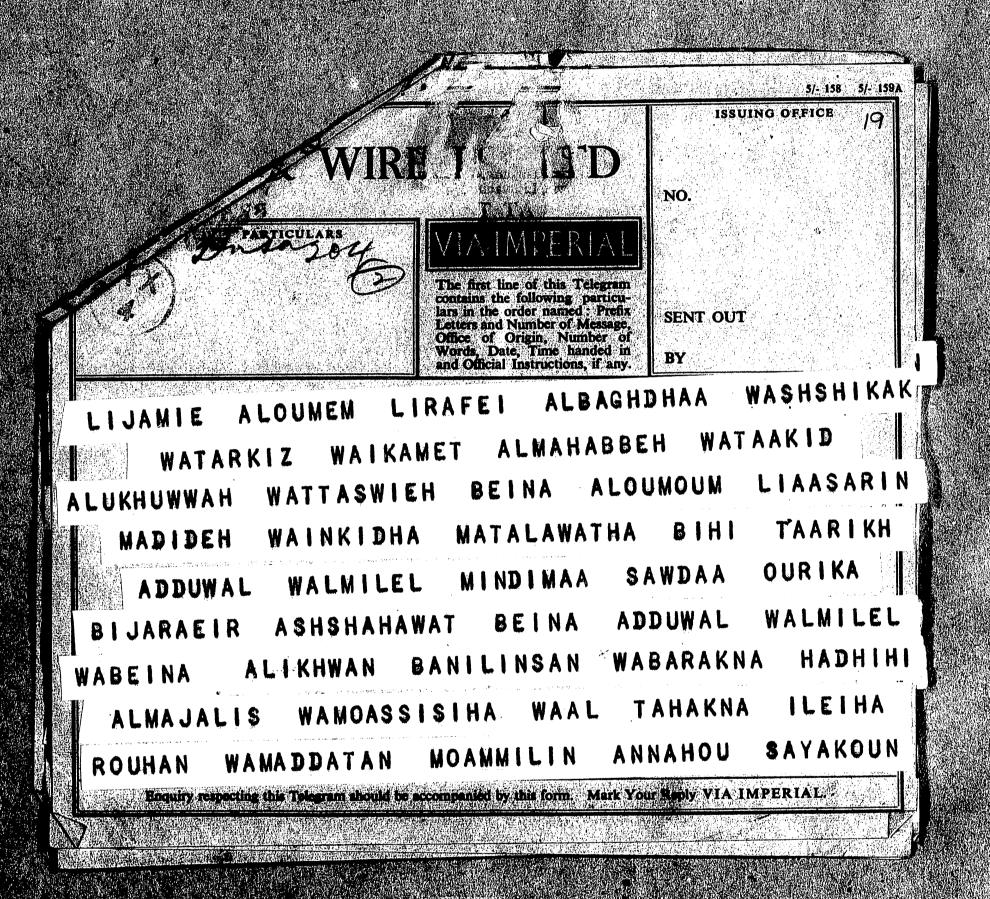
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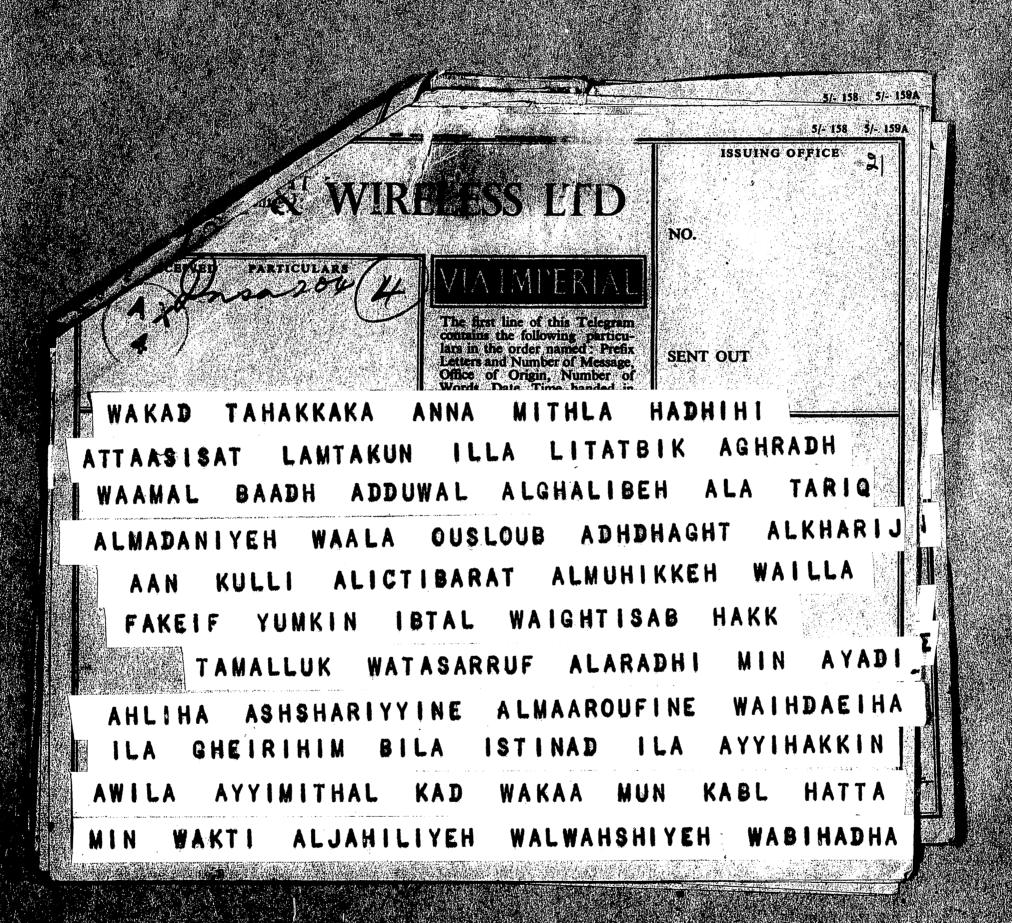
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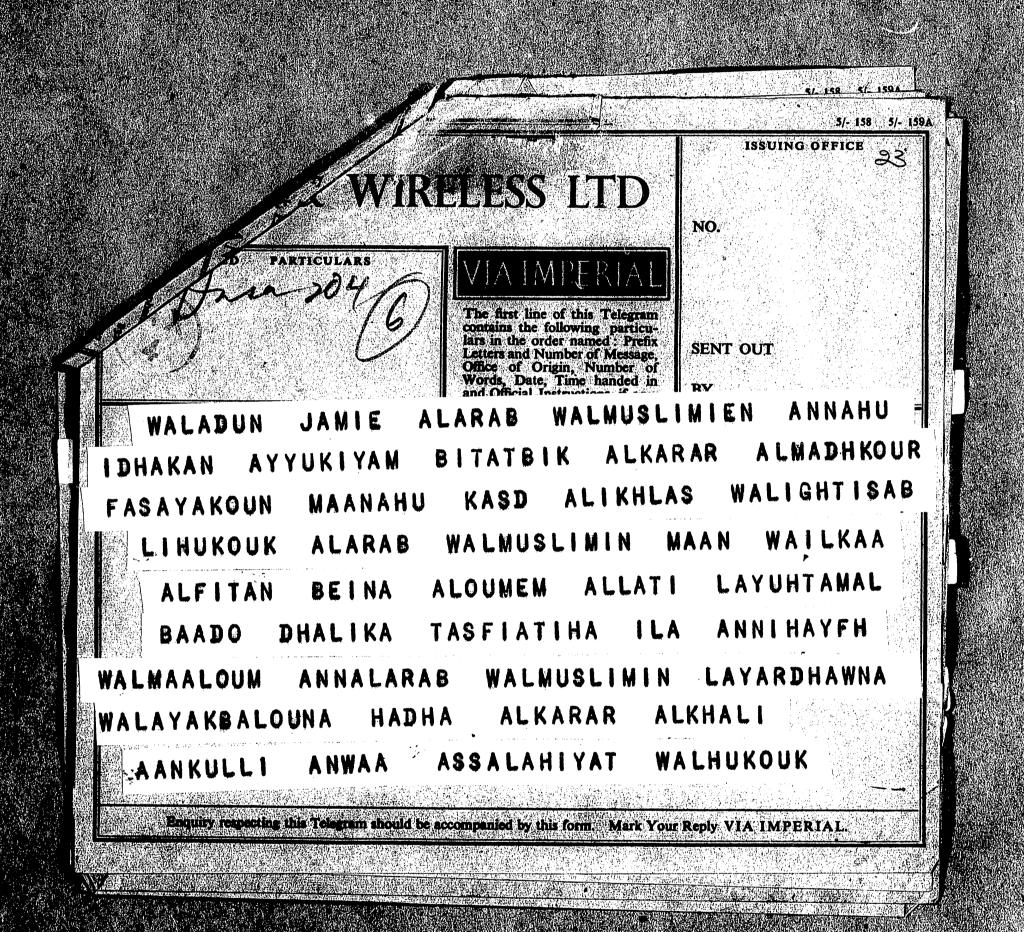




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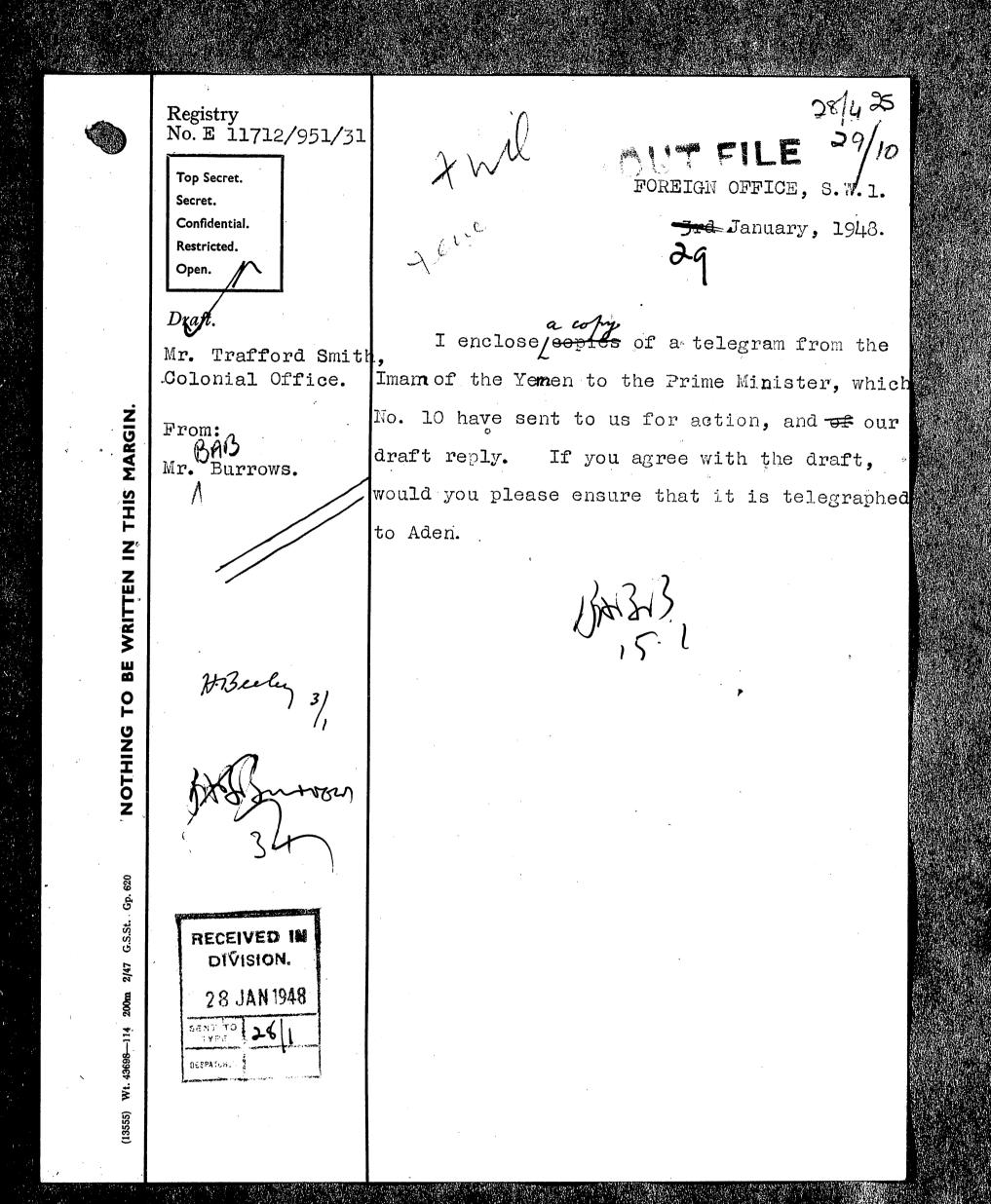
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( Date) .....

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En Clair. 3. 1

Code. Cypher.

Distribution :-

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January, 1998.

Despatched M

Addressed to Aden telegram No. of January .

The Prime Minister has received a telegram from the Imam of the Yenen, protesting against the decision of the United Nations on Palestine.

- 2. Please convey the following reply to the Imam
- I have received your Majesty's telegram of 2nd December, protesting against the decision concerning Palestine which has been taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations. I fully understand the feelings of the Arab states and peoples on this question and you will have heard that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have declared that they will take no part in enforcing the decision of the They will continue to General Assembly. work for the establishment of peace in Palestine, and they trust that the Arab States will also direct their policy to this end.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference:- 371 61892

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

29th January, 1948.

(E 11712/951/31) Krentpeler funk

I enclose a copy of a telegram from the Imam of the Yemen to the Prime Minister, which No. 10 have sent to us for action, and our Ii you agree With drait reply. the draft, would you please ensure that it is telegruphed to Aden.

Al (B.A.B. Burrows)

Trafford Smith Esq., Colonial Office.

## FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

January, 1948. 28

Confidential

Aden

Addressed to Aden telegram No. of January.

Telegram. No..... (Date)..... Repeat to:-

The Prime Minister has received a telegram from the Imam of the Yemen, protesting against the decision of the United Nations on Palestine.

Please convey the following reply to the Imam.

Cypher.

Distribution:

3. I have received your Majesty's telegram of 2nd December, protesting against the decision concerning Palestine which has been taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations. I fully understand the feelings of the Arab Governments and peoples on this question and you will have heard that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have declared that they will take no part in enforcing the decision of the General Assembly. They will continue to work for the establishment of peace in Palestine,

and

and they trust that the Arab States will also direct their policy to this end.

#### **OUTWARD TELEGRAM**

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75872/159/2/48

75872/159/2/48
Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO ADEN (Sir R. Champion)

Sent 5th February, 1948. 15.00 hrs.

No. 45 Secret.

The Prime Minister has received a telegram from the Imam of the Yemen, protesting against the decision of the United Mations on Palestine.

Grateful if you would convey the following reply to the Imam. Begins.

I have received your Majosty's telegram of 2nd December, protesting against the decision conderning Palestine which has been taken by the General Assembly of the United Wations. I fully understand the feelings of the Arab Governments and peoples on this question and you will have heard that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have declared that they will take no part in enforcing the decision of the General Assembly. They will continue to work for the establishment of peace in Palestine, and they trust that the Arab States will also direct their policy to this end. Ends.

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### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3626.

D. 1.28 p.m. 10th December, 1947.

10th December, 1947. R. 7.20 p.m. 10th December, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem, Cairo, Beirut, Damascus and Saving Washington and Moscow.

IMPORTANT.

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 3626 10/12, repeated Jerusalem, Cairo, Beirut, Damascus and Saving Washington and Moscow.

Palestine.

Security Council on December 9th had before it letter from the Secretary-General (S/614) transmitting General Assembly resolution on Palestine (A/516).

- 2. Chairman (Australia) proposed that Council should merely take note of the Secretary-General's communication "thus becoming seized with the question of Palestine". El Khoury (Syria) insisted that letter expressly drew the attention of the Council to the operative parts of the Assembly resolution in so far as they concerned the Security Council. He therefore sought a discussion on substance of the matter.
- 3. In pretracted argument which fellowed United States representative (Herschel Jehnsen) took the lead in supporting the chairman's view. He did not believe it would be helpful to fix a date now for consideration of the problem by the Council as it would not have a "pacifying effect". He pointed out that question could at any time be brought before the Council if good reasons so required without any date being fixed in advance.
- 4. A formula proposed by the President was finally accepted without objection. It reads:

"The Council having received the communication from the Secretary-General enclosing the General Assembly resolution on Palestine and having been seized of this matter decides to postpone the discussion".

5. Council also accepted a Colombian proposal that when substance of question was discussed by Council, Egypt and Lebanon should be invited to participate as they had requested (S617 and S618).

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem, Cairo, Beirut, Damascus and Saving to Moscow as my telegrams Nos. 270, 99, 6, 10 and 264 respectively.

[Repeated to Cairo, Beirut, Damascus and Saving to Moscow].
[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for retransmission to Jerusalem].

F 35

### Parliamentary Question

\* 71. Mr. Philips Price,—To ask the Prime Minister, whether he will consider the issue of a statement setting forth the views of His Majesty's Government on the solution of the Palestine problem as decided by U.N.O. [Monday 8th December.]

Forest of Dean

ANSWERED - 8 DEC 1947 REPLY ATTACHED.

F.O. ARE ASKED TO TAKE.

Mr. Busanus

C-O. are taking.

Pl. attach refly

(149)

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# PALESTINE (UNITED NATIONS PLAN)

141. Mr. Price asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will consider the issue of a statement setting forth the views of His Majesty's Government on the solution of the Palestine problem as decided by U.N.O.

Mr. Creech Jones: I shall be making a statement in the course of the Adjournment Debate on Palestine on Thursday and Friday this week. Copies of the report to the United Nations of the ad hoc Committee on the Palestine question, which contains the plan approved by the United Nations for the future of Palestine, have been laid in the Library of the House.

8 DEC 1947

Active.	2 3 4 5 6 Reference:-	61892	371		<u>-</u>	_ 2			_ _ _ <b>.</b>	
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[This telegram is of particular segrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP.

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

#### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3627

D. 2.56 p.m. 10th December, 1947. R. 8.55 p.m. 10th December, 1947.

10th December, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem, Washington - Saving.

IMPORTANT.

GIANT.

SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram 3627 December 10th, repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

My telegram No. 3595.

Palestine.

At meeting of Working Committee on Jerusalem Statute on 9th December Lisicky of Czechoslovakia, who has been closely associated with Assembly's work on Palestine and who is going there with United Nations Commission, made a statement about the interpretation of the Assembly resolution so far as it related to Jerusalem. He emphasised the following points:

- (A) Rule of Trusteeship Council is quite unique. It is not intended that its Jerusalem work be in any way confined to its powers under Chapter XII of the Charter. Provisions of Chapter XII must not over-rule guidance given in Assembly resolution.
- (B) As stated in resolution, "Administering authority" is the United Nations itself, on whose behalf the Council acts. Council, however, does not meet regularly and its powers are only supervisory. It should give general guidance to Governor, although latter is responsible to Council and not to his legislative Council. It is for Council itself to decide how it intends to exercise its supervisory functions, for example, either by establishing a Permanent Committee or by having extra sessions; best would be for Council to work this out in light of experience.
- (C) Trusteeship Council itself should decide whether or not any proposed legislation is ultra vires the statute. He regarded the International Court as unsuitable body to take "such cases". Burns queried whether Council was really qualified to decide such legal questions and suggested Supreme Court of Jerusalem might be more suitable. Lisicky thought Assembly would prefer an outside authority to decide conflicts between Governor and

/local

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local authority such as Legislative Council.

- (D) Burns asked whether Governor's veto powers are limited to "Constitutional" bills. Lisicky admitted Assembly had not thought of this, but said that Council was not precluded from giving Governor broader veto powers.
- (E) Lisicky also admitted that Assembly had not considered situation in which a majority of Legislative Council might pass a law consistent with statute yet violently resented by minority. For this reason Governor might wish to veto it on practical grounds.
- (F) Even though resolution does not say so, United Nations clearly has responsibility for guaranteeing neutrality of Jerusalem, i.e. for its defence.
- (G) It is for Council to decide who will pay salary of Governor, but it would be best if United Nations would pay him and his chief officials.
- (H) Should Jews and Arabs fail to carry out their duties in connexion with protection of holy places outside Jerusalem (paragraph 14(2) on page 23 of document A/516), Governor might either (I) refer matter to Council or (II) refer to Assembly in accordance with chapter 4(1) of section C. of resolution.
- 2. Lisicky admitted latent trouble in lack of precise definition of "resident", but said that it was understanding of Assembly that "resident" did certainly imply some form of definition which it is up to Trusteeship Council to formulate.

Foreign Office please pass important to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 271.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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12 Dec. 13

Cypher/OTP

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### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Kingdom to the United Nations)

No. 3634
D. 8. 02 p.m. 10th December, 1947.
R. 1. 55 a.m. 11th December, 1947.

Repeated to High Commissoner Jerusalem Washington Saving

#### IMPORTANT SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3634 of 10th December, repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem and Washington Saving.

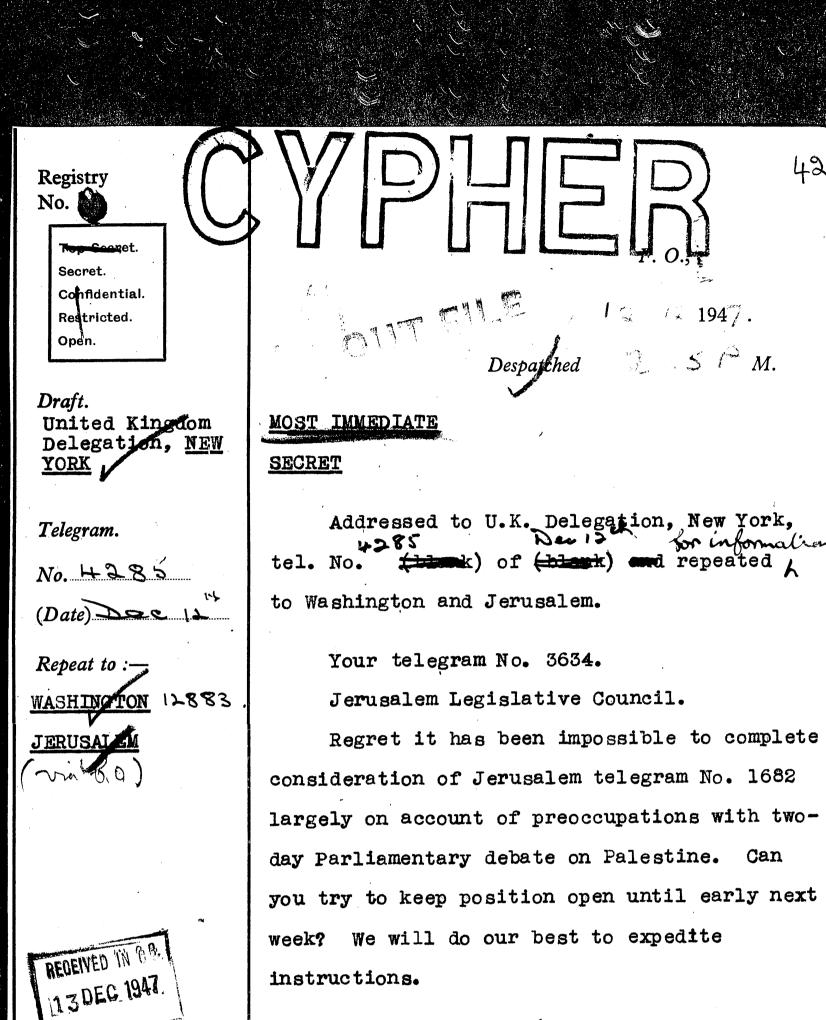
Jerusalem telegram No. 1682: Elections to Legislative Council of Jerusalem following for Poynton from Gibson. If you have any additional instructions as a result of further consideration of this question decided upon before I left London would be grateful to have them by morning of 12th December.

Foreign Office please pass important to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 272.

[Copy sent to Telegarph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

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SECRET Cypher/OTP

#### DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

### FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4285

D. 2.05 p.m. 12th December 1947

12th December, 1947 Repeated to Washington No. 12883, Jerusalem

MOST IMMEDIATE SECRET

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 4285 of December 12th repeated for information to Washington and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 3634.

Jerusalem Legislative Council.

Regret it has been impossible to complete consideration of Jerusalem telegram No. 1682 largely on account of preoccupations with two-day Parliamentary debate on Palestine. Can you try to keep position open until early next week? We will do our best to expedite instructions.

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Next Paper.

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PALESTINE 12 DEC

Panananian member for UN Palester Comminera.

Panemanian President stated that or courses research had been appointed Panemanian incomber at UN Polytine bournamen adargan has recently her doing work corrected with timesh intents clough he is selected a second bear on the Palestine austion, so making arguines on the research.

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12 DEC
DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

Cypher/OTP

## FROM PANAMA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Ellison D. 4. O p.m. 10th December, 1947.

No. 111

10th December, 1947R.10.42 p.m. 10th December, 1947.

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.

### SECRET

Addressed to the Foreign Office telegram No. 111
of 10th December repeated to United Kingdom Delegation
New York.

Panamanian President stated yesterday that Dr. Eduardo Morgan had been appointed Panamanian member of the United Nations Commission on Palestine.

Morgan is a lawyer with a good wartime record having been actively pro-British. He was Minister in De la Guardia cabinet [grp.undec.? in] 1945. He has however recently been doing work connected with Jewish interests though he is said to have no personal bias on the Palestinian question. I am making further enquiries on this point.

Foreign Office pass to United Kingdom Delegation New York as my telegram No. 3.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York].

KEEE



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### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3639

D. 12.42 p.m. 11th December, 1947. R. 6.00 p.m. 11th December, 1947.

11th December, 1947.

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

BUILD.

Your telegram 4265.

Following for Lloyd from Burns.

Thank you for your telegram. I will arrange to return in Mauretania and will be glad to discuss with you immediately after Christmas.

2. Will be glad if Gibson could remain here and act as alternate on Jerusalem Committee if he can be spared. He would like to learn decision on this point as soon as possible.

3. Watt will return either in Mauretania, or by air as soon as possible. Date of return will be telegraphed later.

4. There are signs that Working Committee may adjourn over Christmas and beyond New Year. I will inform you as soon as anything definite is known. If this happens and Gibson is not to remain here, it might be possible for him to return to London soon after I do and discuss further work there with his successor.

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En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3647.

D. 12 moon 12th December 1947.

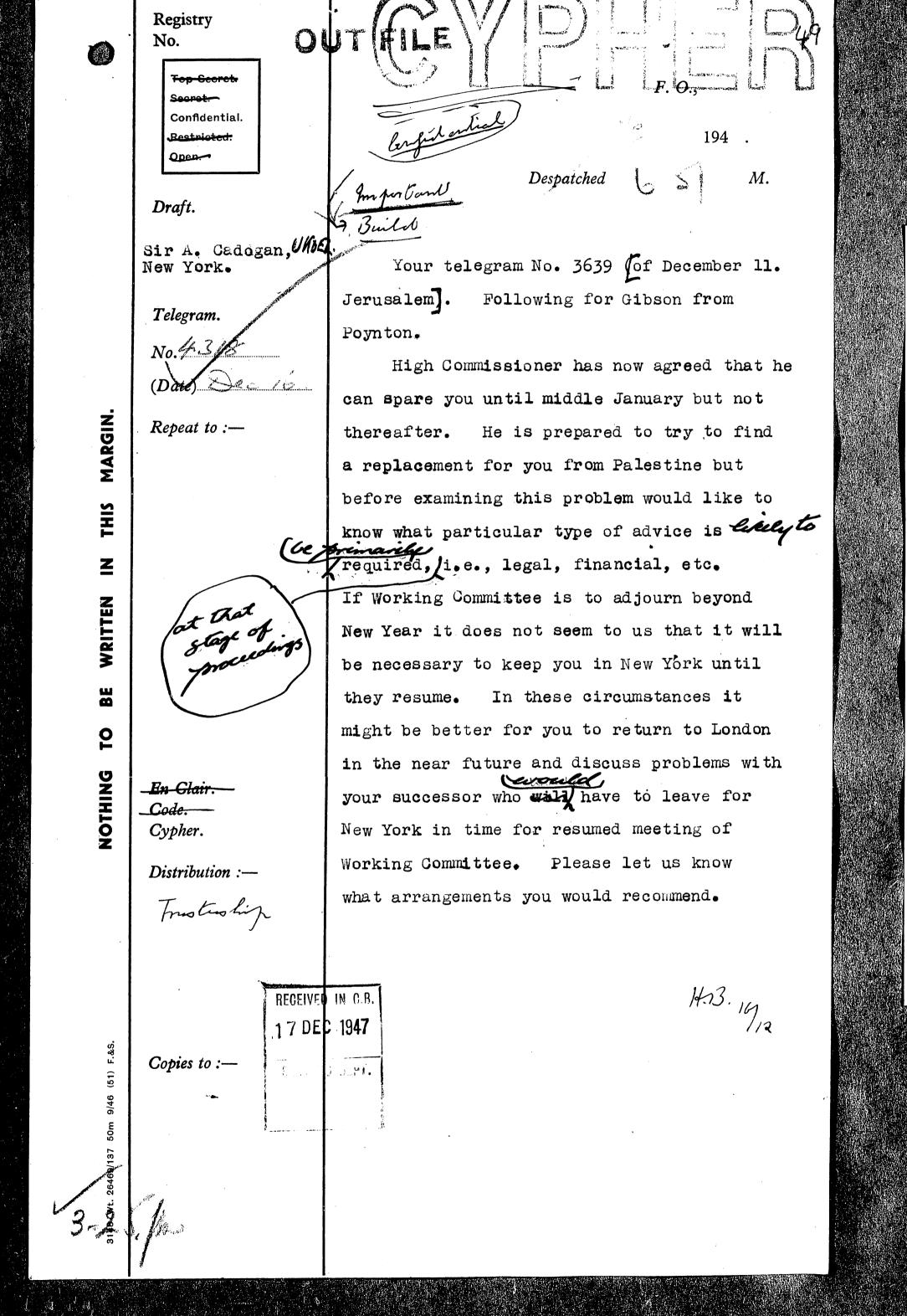
12th Desember 1947.

R. 5.45. p.m. 12th December 1947.

Following for Colonial Office.

My telegram 3639 paragraph 3.

Watt now returning Mauretania.



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Cypher/OTP Confidential.

### TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

### FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 4518 D: 6.5.p.m. December 16th, 1947.

December 16th, 1947.

IMPORTANT
CONFIDENTIAL
BUILD

Your telegram No. 3659 [of December 11th: Jerusalem]. Following for Gibson from Poynton.

High Commissioner has now agreed that he can spare you until middle January but not thereafter. He is prepared to try to find a replacement for you from Palestine but before examining this problem would like to know what particular type of advice is likely to be primarily required, at that stage of proceedings i.e., legal, financial, etc. If Working Committee is to adjourn beyond New Year it does not seem to us that it will be necessary to keep you in New York until they resume. In these circumstances it might be better for you to return to London in the near future and discuss problems with your successor who would have to leave for New York in time for resumed meeting of Working Committee. Please let us know what arrangements you would recommend.

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Reference:- 371 61892

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### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.3686 19th December, 1947. D. 9.50 a.m. 19th December, 1947

R. 3.00 p.m. 19th December, 1947

Reference in my telegram No.3674 should be to your telegram No.4318.

**QQQ** 

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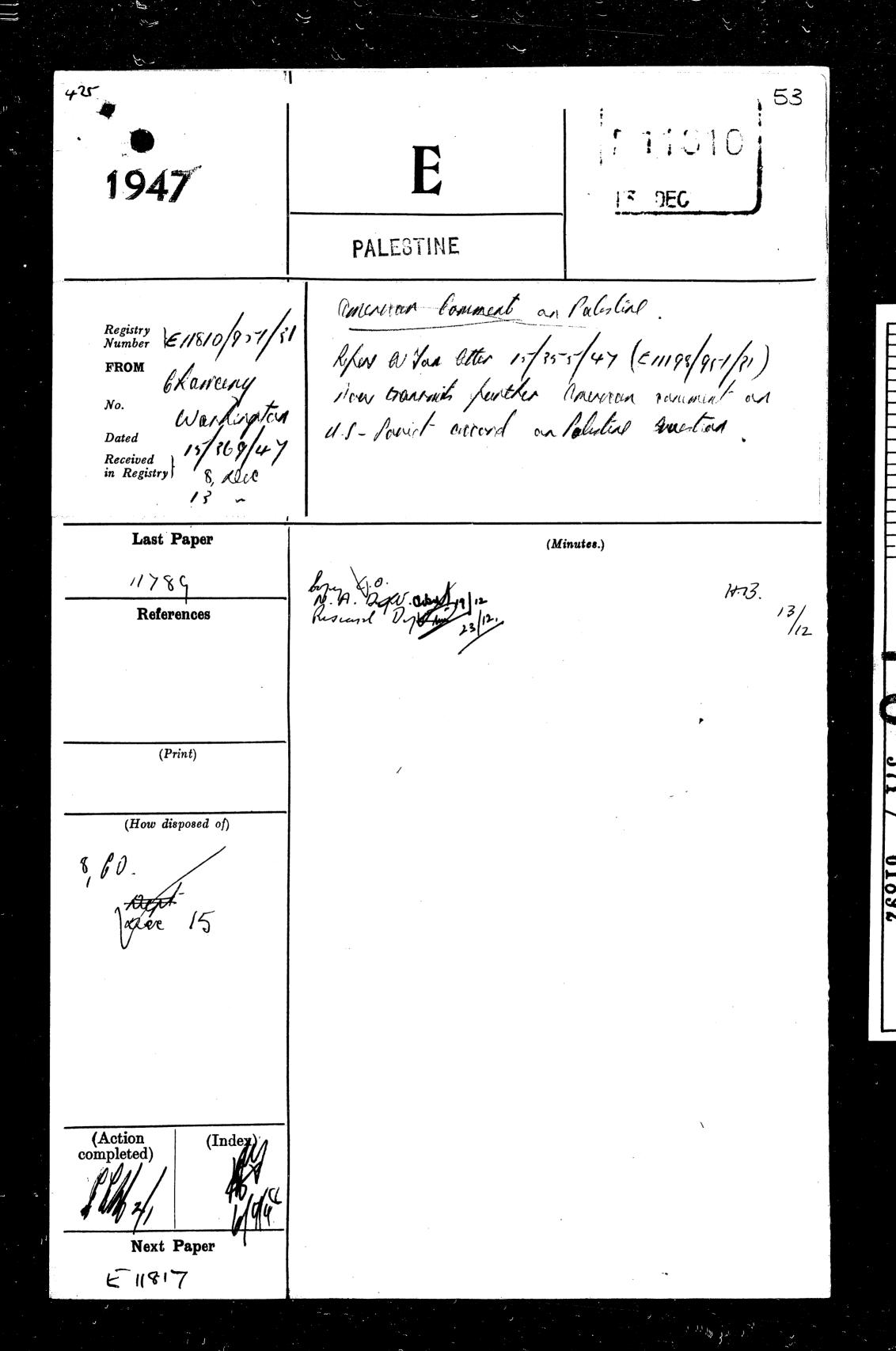
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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

8th December 1947

Ref: 15/369/47 CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

Please refer to our letter 17/355/47 of the 21st November about the U.S.-Soviet accord upon Palestine and American comment thereon.

- 2. The decision of the United Nations in favour of partition has been greeted in the U.S. press with somewhat cautious approval, but with evident relief. Early wireless comment was generally favourable towards partition and was typified by Swing's description of it as belated justice for the Jews, who had been more terribly treated than any other people. Little reference was made to the implementation of the Assembly's recommendations but some attention was devoted to Arab threats, which were largely discounted. Kaltenborn, for example, commented that the partition of Palestine had caused less violence than had been expected and that thus far Arab terror had been less efficient than Jewish terror.
- During the preceding days newspapers normally inclined to favour the Zionist cause and had aimed hard words at anyone who appeared to be responsible for the delays. Thus P.M. saw a veiled and tenuous British figure materialising behind the last French proposal, and it was strange to observe how that newspaper, which has always attacked the use of the big stick in the United Nations, proceeded to fulminate against the U.S. delegation for not having exerted its influence upon waverers. One of its columnists, Jennings Perry, later drew attention to this contradiction in "liberal" views. So, too, the Washington Post, which had rejoiced at U.S.-Soviet agreement as paving the way

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1 2 3 1 5 6 Reference:- 371 6 371 6 6 892

to the consideration of at least one difficult question on its merits, produced an entirely inconsistent editorial enquiring why U.S. clients such as Greece, the Philippines and Liberia were being allowed to make up their own minds. It described the supposed inaction of the U.S. Delegation as having "an ancient and fishlike smell of chicanery". Two correspondents, of whom Kermit Roosevelt was one, later wrote to point out the inconsistency of this stand and to correct, by reference to the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, a statement in the Washington Post editorial that all investigating bodies since the Peel Commission had recommended partition. A further editorial and a note by the editors on these letters attempted rather unconvincingly to defend the newspaper's views.

- Although some newspapers were not entirely happy about the partition of so small a country, most of them felt that no other solution had any chance of working. On the other hand the Baltimore Sun, which has usually taken a realistic view, drew attention again to the lack of machinery for keeping the peace. It, considered that U.N. approval of Britain's decision to allow her troops to maintain order only for the purpose of covering their own withdrawal, really implied that the Assembly was responsible for peace in Palestine after this event. It held that the New Zealand representative's question at the height of the discussion as to the legality of U.N. interference in Palestine was really intended to get the point across that, if it could be proved that the Assembly was legally responsible for the Mandate, member states would be bound to contribute armed forces in proportion to their strength, if violence were to follow partition.
- final shifts in position and the composition of the vote made it evident that partition was really accepted because there was no alternative. It pointed out that, having ascertained this fact after very careful investigation, the United Nations had displayed courage

/enough

enough to make a firm decision on that basis, even though it carried no sure guarantee for the future. There were occasions, it declared, in the affairs of men and people when some firm answer, however imperfect or perilous it might be, was better than none. The New York Times, for its part, did not believe that the result necessarily gave an accurate idea of the judgment of the Assembly on the merits of partition as such, since some negative votes and abstentions might have been caused by the failure to make adequate provision for enforcement. It felt that many delegations had been doubtful about the wisdom of erecting a political state on a basis of religious faith. But, as the decision had now been taken after a thorough investigation and a full and fair debate, it should be loyally accepted. In a later editorial the New York Times drew attention to the failure of the United Nations to create an international police force, which would have been particularly valuable in Palestine, and urged that the Security Council should consider what steps could be taken to prevent further bloodshed.

Several columnists also devoted their attention to the question. Mr. Walter Lippmann used the partition of Palestine, which he described as being as inevitable as that of Ireland or of India, as a text on which to hang another little essay on U.S.-Soviet relations. In his column he argued that, when imperial power could no longer be maintained, it became divided amongst those who remained in possession, as had happened in the cases of the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian Empires and earlier in that of the Spanish Empire. The United Nations had had the wisdom not to attempt the impossible, namely to create an artificial substitute for unified British imperial rule, and had taken the risk which was always unavoidable when communities unused to governing themselves were cut loose. When the peoples of Asia studied this decision, he continued, they would see that its greatest significance lay in the fact that the time had passed when the destiny of their continent

/could

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could be determined paternally by the great powers. Agreement on Palestine had been possible because the decision avoided the confusion of joint rule by great powers. (He appeared to ignore the alternative proposal for a unitary state). Lippmann moreover considered it instructive that the first important agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union had been to withdraw from the interior of a country. This development, he maintained, provided a pattern for the future, in that agreement might be reached to withdraw from the hot spots of the globe. He expressed the opinion that it might prove possible to attain peace by enabling other states and nations now submerged beneath the Soviet-American conflict to be called back to redress the balance which the United States and the Soviet Union alone could never hope to achieve.

- Two other columnists, Dorothy Thompson and Constantine Brown, have sounded warning notes respectively drawing attention to an internal and to an international complication likely to arise as a result of partition. Thus Dorothy Thompson referred to the two schools of Zionist thought, one of which had hoped to see a Jewish state established under the protection of the great powers, whilst the other, under Jabotinsky, had held that it should rely on its own sword. The latter school had recently won adherents, and, for anyone familiar with the dynamism of Palestine Zionism, it was hard to believe that the irrational frontiers created by the United Nations would remain fixed. The Jews possessed considerable technical and financial resources and, as no one was really satisfied with partition, it was, she concluded, hard to say what the upshot would be.
- 8. The inveterate Russophobe Constantine Brown took as his text the fear of U.S. officials that outbreaks in Palestine might stir up serious trouble in the Middle East. He said that when in 1944 both political parties in the United States had pledged themselves to support the creation of a Jewish state, it was believed by American political leaders that

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collaboration between the major allies would continue after the war. Such objections as had then existed were based solely on the possibility that U.S. troops might be involved if there were trouble between the Arabs and the Jews. But the Soviet Union's attitude in international affairs had altered the situation. Unless that attitude underwent a change, the United States must set itself to hold strategic points in various parts of the world. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and to a lesser extent Syria, were important in this context as providers of oil or of bases. Many observers, he continued, considered that the eagerness of the Soviet Union to join with the United States in a partition plan was a skilful operation designed to bring about a permanent break between the United States and the Arab States. If this manoeuvre were to succeed the the Soviets would rejoice in a permanent strategic victory. United States military advisers, he declared, were also concerned about the possibility that, in pursuance of the United States Government's obligations as a member of the United Nations, American troops might have to fight the Arabs if the latter were to attack and prevail over the Jews. The only hope, he concluded, was economic collaboration between the new Jewish state and its Arab neighbours. But no one could yet tell whether this was possible.

mentioned by Stewart Alsop, who quoted an unnamed Middle East expert. This expert had referred to the "playing of both ends against the middle" by the Soviet Government, which was supplying arms to the Arabs and also infiltrating agents into Jewish Palestine from Roumania. It was fear of a Soviet contingent in Palestine, consisting of a very special type of soldier, which had occasioned State Department opposition to partition and the only certain thing was that more trouble lay ahead.

10. It will be seen from the foregoing summary that the difficulties inherent in the Assembly's recommendations are now being more fully discussed. This development is perhaps not primarily due to a

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change of heart based on a more careful consideration of the insistence of the U.K. delegation upon the need for adequate machinery: It is more probable that, having previously concentrated solely upon the partition solution which most of them favoured on very simple and general grounds, the commentators concerned are proceeding, now that it has been accepted, to a more detailed study of what it implies. But there is evidence that more sober members of the press who are concerned about the future of U.S.-Soviet relations are beginning to realise and to express concern about the repercussions in the Arab world of U.S. policy towards Palestine and of the grave complications which may result from the present state of affairs.

11. We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Q CHANCE

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

11818

30471 F.O.P

#### Jerusalem Legislative Council

The attached draft telegram from the Colonial Office appears to be perfectly acceptable from the Foreign Office point of view. Indeed it seems to represent increased understanding in that Department of the disadvantages which we have always held would arise from too close association on our part with whatever plan for Jerusalem was worked out. The two principal points which emerge are :-

- (a) That we should avoid association ourselves with any specific proposal for the Jerusalem statute.
- (b) That we should not offer to produce a Volunteer British Police Force for the city.

B. J. Benis

J.G.S.Beith.

17th December, 1947.

12.12

[This telegram is of particular secrety and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

#### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 5644.

Cypher/OTP

D. 12.00neen 12th December, 1947. R. 5. 15 pm. 12th December, 1947.

12th December, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalen

Washington (saving)

**IMPORTANT** 

GIANTI

SECRET

13 DEC

Addressed to Fereign Office telegram No. 8644 of December 12th repeated to Jerusalem and saving to Washington.

Your telegram No. 2485; Jerusalem Legislative Council.

Following for Poynton from Gibson.

Working Committee of Jerusalem statute seems likely to accept communal system of representation but feels that equal division of seats between Christians, Muslims and Jews would not work as Christian and Muslim arabs might combine on political issues and so form permanent majority over Jews.

- 2. Proposal is that equal number of seats should be given to Jews and Arabs (Christian and Muslim) and that small number of seats be reserved for representation of other races. Total number of seats has been suggested as forty.
- 5. Question of Muslim women voting has been raised and it is assumed that they must be given the franchise even though they might not exercise it.
- 4. No final decisions on this question have yet been made and I await further instructions from you as well as views of Palestine Government.

Foreign Office please pass important to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 274.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

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Important

New York.

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Jerusalem.

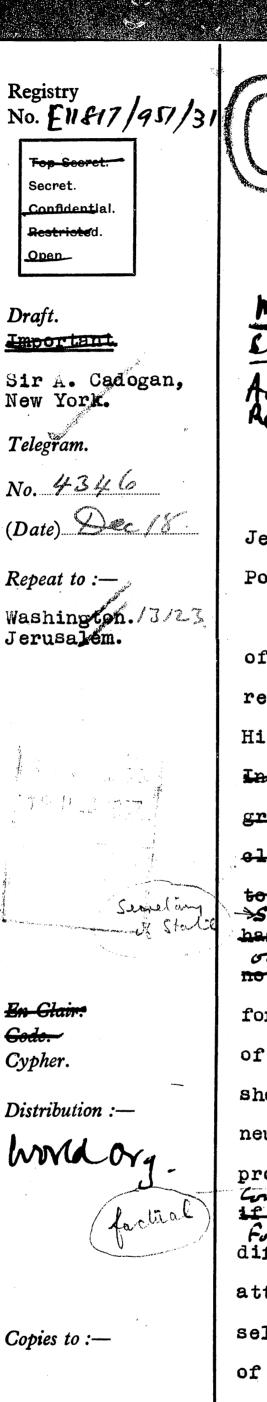
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Confidential. Restricted.



MPORTANT Add WK. D. N. YMK Tel. M. L of Dec. 18 Rep. for infn. to Wather a dermalen Your telegram No. 3644 (of December 12: Jerusalem . N.P. Following for Gibson from Poynton. We have now been able to ascertain views of Secretary of State on communal system of representation in Jerusalem as suggested in High Commissioner's telegram to UKDEL No.1682. In-Palestine debate on December 11 and 12 great majority of Mombers of all parties were clearly agreed that we should not allow ourselves of thinted Nations decisions, to become involved in implementation This has reinforced the feeling here that we must ? not be associated with any specific proposal for Jerusalem statute and on important question of representation of legislative council we should strictly maintain our policy of You should therefore not take neutrality. prominent part in discussion on this issue and Confine Zornel & Sum ( fretual advice if asked for factual advice should indicate the forexample, you might indicate the difficulties encountered by the Mandatory in attempting to establish some form of municipal self-government for Jerusalem, point to the risk of communal strife, and suggest that while adhering to the guidance on this matter given

by General Assembly resolution every effort

should be made to deny opportunity to any one

religious community to secure dominance while

/at

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at the same time examining all checks and balances introduced into the statute with a view to ensuring that they will not simply lead to deadlock.

- Proposal in paragraph 2 of UKDEL telegram under reference appears to shift basis of allocation of seats from religion to race. Presumably Members of Committee are aware of difficulty of defining a Jew or Arab by race for electoral purposes and are prepared to make suitable provision for this in statute. We are not clear what are the races to have seats reserved for them under such a system. Racial minorities other than Jown or Arabs resident in the City are thought to be insignificant although religious minorities or sections might no doubt have some claim to separate representation We read "proportional representation" in para. 5 of Section C of Plan for Jerusalem in the technical sense of members elected in proportion to strength of political parties and not as intended by framers of Plan to provide for communal representation in accordance with relative strengths of racial or religious groups.
- 3. We agree that Moslem women must be given franchise whether they are likely to exercise it or not.
- 4. We are in agreement with the views expressed by High Commissioner in para. 5 of his telegram No. 1682 to UKDEL on the inadvisibility of offering to produce a volunteer British police force for the City.

OTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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| 2 3 \* 5 6 | Reference:- 371 / 61892

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

E11817/951/31.

Secret.

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

### FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4346. December 18th, 1947. D. 12. 25. a.m. December 19th, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 13123.

Jerusalem.

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

GIANT'.

Addressed United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 4346 of December 18th, repeated for information to Washington and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 3644 [of December 12th: Jerusalem.]

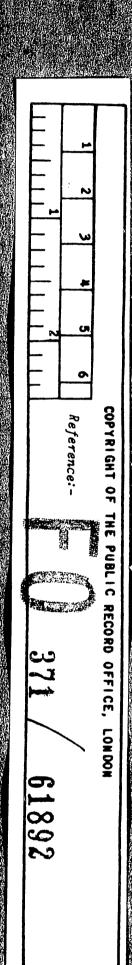
Following for Gibson from Poynton.

We have now been able to ascertain views of Secretary of State on communal system of representation in Jerusalem as suggested in High Commissioner's telegram to United Kingdom Delegation No. 1682. Secretary of State feels that we should avoid associating ourselves with any specific proposal for Jerusalem statute and that on important question of representation on legislative council we should strictly maintain our policy of neutrality. should therefore not take prominent part in discussion on this issue and confine yourself to giving factual advice if asked for. For example, you might indicate the difficulties encountered by the Mandatory in attempting to establish some form of municipal selfgovernment for Jerusalem, point to the risk of communal strife, and suggest that while adhering to the guidance on this matter given by General Assembly resolution every effort should be made to deny opportunity to any one religious community to secure dominance while at

the same time examining all checks and balances introduced into the statute with a view to ensuring that they will not simply lead to deadlock.

- Proposal in paragraph 2 of United Kingdom Delegation telegram under reference appears to shift basis of allocation of seats from religion to race. Presumably Members of Committee are aware of difficulty of defining a Jew or Arab by race for electoral purposes and are prepared to make suitable provision for this in statute. We are not clear what other races are to have seats reserved for them under such a system. We read "proportional representation" in paragraph 5 of Section C of Plan for Jerusalem in the technical sense of members elected in proportion to strength of political parties and not as intended by framers of Plan to provide for communal representation in accordance with relative strengths of racial or religious groups.
- 3. We agree that Moslem women must be given franchise whether they are likely to exercise it or not.
- 4. We are in agreement with the views expressed by High Commissioner in paragraph 5 of his telegram No. 1682 to United Kingdom Delegation on the inadvisibility of offering to produce a volunteer British police force for the City.

66666





The Church House,

Gt. Smith Street, S.W.1.

My Reference 75872/154/26/47.

15th December, 1947.

Your Reference

#### SECRET

Dear Burnet

You will remember that at our meeting on December 6th about the statute for Jerusalem we had some provisional discussion on the High Commissioner's telegram No. 2341 Secret of the 5th December, a copy of which you have. It was agreed that the question there raised of the representation of the various communities on the Legislature should be further discussed between our Departments and a supplementary brief on the subject sent to our Delegation. Consideration of this problem has been delayed here by the Palestine Debate and there has subsequently been an exchange of telegrams between Poynton and Gibson, ending with the latter's message in a JKDEL telegram to Foreign Office No. 3644.

We have now been able to discuss this question with our Secretary of State who has taken the view set out in the attached draft telegram to New York. endorse the view we shall be glad if you will arrange for the despatch of the telegram. If not, we shall be happy to discuss it with you.

B. A. B. BJRROWS, ESQ.

Your smoody Halford Smith

Cypher/OTP

#### DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

111118

## FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3646

D. 12.26 p.m. 12th December, 1947.

12th December, 1947. R. 5.40 p.m. 12th December, 1947.

#### IMPORTANT

Following for Beeley from Falla.

We have received following telegram from Jepusalem repeated to Colonial Office No. 294 Saving

[Begins]

Grateful if I might be supplied with any available information which has not already been communicated to me regarding deliberations of Ad Hoc Committee on the subject of illegal immigration into Palestine.

#### [Ends]

2. We have no information here over and above what has already been communicated in telegrams and in summary records of Ad Hec Committee, all of which have been despatched to Jerusalem Secretariat. Would you so inform Jerusalem unless you or Martin have anything to

[Copy sent to Mr. Beeley.]

H Beeley, Esq.

For eign office.

75872/154/6/47.

7607/441/497.

15872/154/6/47.

7607/441/497.

10 to 22nd December 1947.

10 to 22nd December 1947.

10 (10 K. Det & U.N.) Tel 3646 &

Forcign office of 12th December 1947. (160. Ref E. 11818 (951(31))

1/9/9 9/7 1/

Ťel.: WHI. 9191 Extension.. Communications on this subject should be addressed to— THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

COLONIAL OFFICE,

LONDON, S.W.I.

and the following Number quoted: Your Reference......

371 61892

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## OUTWARD TELEGRAM

72

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75872/154/6/47

Cypher (0.2.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Con. Sir A. Cunningham)
Sont 17th December, 1947. 15.45 hrs.

No.3311 Seeret.

Your savingram No. 294.

Deliberations of Ad Hoc Committee on subject of Illegal Immigration.

New York, have any further information over and above what has already been communicated in telegrams and in summery records of Ad Hoc Committee, and also in Higham's letter to Grimwood of 27th November.

On 21st November U.K. representative informed Ad Hoe Committee in reply to question by Lebanese representative that "in areas of which Mandatory remained in control the present system of control of immigration remain in force". This statement was intended to leave us free to alter the quota.

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[This telegram is of particular George and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION

DISTRIBUTION

74

## FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3649

D. 2.35 p.m. December 12th,

December 12th, 1947. R. 8.00 p.m. December 12th, Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving 1947. to Washington.

IMPORTANT

GIANT

Addressed Fereign Office telegram No. 3649

December 12th repeated Jerusalem and Saving to

Washington.

Your telegrams to Cairo Nos. 2243 and 2248.

Palestine.

I gave Secretary-General on December 11th an indication of Colonial Secretary's statement outlined in paragraph 1 of your first telegram under reference. He told me that he had so far received no (repeat no) official notification of appointments to United Nations Commission.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 275.

[Capy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

SSSSS

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11824

30471 F.O.P

this would be the proper body to represent gewish interests. If not, they should still be represented in my view, by spokesmen for (on E1222 6) Det 29 the population of the proposed State and not by an international organisation.

as about.

3. Before answering this libegram, we shell need the comments of the C.O. and of U.N. Political Dept. The batter can perhaps tell us whether the Indonesian and Sudanese discussions provide any applicable precidents.

H13eeley 13/16

V.N. Political Dept.

The Jewish Agency has based its request on Rule 39 of the Security Council's Rules of Procedure which reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence".

It is clear, as our Delegation in New York observed in paragraph 2 of their telegram 3652, that this rule confers no right on an outside body to participate in Council meetings. But it seems to me equally clear, the words "to supply it with information or to give other assistance" being extremely wide, that the Council could, if the necessary votes in favour were forthcoming, decide . in favour of granting the Newish Agency's request; and such a decision would clearly be a procedural decision.

I know of no precedents for the application in this way of Rule 39; and on the face of it I feel we should be on strong ground in arguing that nothing farreaching as presence at the table and the right to take part in discussions is contemplated by the rule. We could argue, as the Delegation suggest, that the fact that Articles 31, 32 and 44 of the Charter contemplated the admission to the Security Council's discussions of persons other than its members creates a strong presumption that admission on other grounds should not be accorded by virtue really on (a rule of procedure. But if, as would be very likely, seven members of the Council were anxious to take a decision on political grounds it seems improbable that any technical or legal considerations would prevent them

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doing so, and a precedent for the use in such cases of Rule 39 would be established.

The Jewish Agency have prudently refrained from invoking Articles 31, 32 or 44 of the Charter, to which New York refered, since had they done so we should be on much stronger ground in urging (if we so desired) their exclusion. Article 32 is the only one that might be relevent, since it alone covers non-Member States. But it is specifically confined to the discussion of disputes. Unless therefore the basis on which the Palestine question comes before the Security Council changes materially, I do not see, how Article 32 could be applied to admit the Jewish Agency. Therefore Mr. Beeley's suggestion, that perhaps at a later stage some Jewish representative, if not Jewish Agency, might legitimately take part in the Council's discussions once the Jewish part of Palestine has become some sort of quasi-State, may never become strictly relevant.

The only cogent precedent provided by the Indonesian State seems to be that, if the Council was on political grounds to admit some body to its discussions, it will decide to do so whatever the legal and logical obstacles. New York telegram No. 2221 of 13th August, which records the discussion resulting in the decision to admit Indonesia to the Council, makes it clear that there was no unanimity as to the basis on which that decision was taken. Some members invoked Article 32; others, who wanted Indonesia in were prepared to admit that Article 32 did not apply. Nevertheless, Indonesia was let in. The most that can be said is that it would have been harder to make Article 32 apply to the Palestinian case, unless it has meanwhile turned into a dispute. other hand, the political arguments for letting the Jewish Agency in are likely to be as strong as they were in the Indonesian case, and clearly their presence at and participation in the Assembly discussions on Palestine creates a strong, if not juridically relevant, precedent in their favour.

The case of the Sudanese provides no precedent for admission. I gather they neither took their places at the table during Security Council discussion of the Egyptian case, nor, a fortiori, participated in it.

I think Mr. Beckett's observations on the/point would be very useful.

15th December, 1947.

Mr Bulet

First of all, I think we can be quite clear about one thing. The Jewish Agency is not a state and therefore cannot claim for admission to the Council table under any Article of the Charter since all these Articles refer to states. Secondly, the Jewish Agency seem to appreciate this quite well, since they only ask for admission under Article 39 of the Rules of Procedure, which Mr. O'Neill has quoted.

Now, the second point is that no person has a right of admission under Rule 39 but Rule 39 does enable the Security Council, if it wishes, to invite a person to supply it with information or to give it assistance in This does not mean that examining matters. the person invited under this Rule can participate in the discussion without vote in the same way that a state which is admitted under Articles 31 and 32 can. But nevertheless the distinction is a fine one because I imagine a person so called will be allowed to sit down somewhere, and if it is held that he can give assistance throughout the proceedings, as it may well be, it is questionable if there is very much difference, except that he clearly, I think, cannot move resolutions. It seems to me to be obviously right that, if the Council is going to have the Arab States present under Article 31 they should, just as the Assembly did, find some way of hearing the Jewish side too. Sir A. Cadogan, who holds very limited views about Rule 39, obviously sees this too. In any case, I do not see why the U.K. Delegation, provided that the Charter or the Rules are not obviously infringed, should take a prominent line over this matter at all.

As Mr. O'Neill says, this rule was discussed in connexion with Indonesia, and the Indonesian was admitted without there ever being any agreement upon what footing he was admitted. Some people admitted him as the representative of a non-member state; others on the basis, I think, that the position in Indonesia was one of civil war which was a danger to international peace and in a case where you have a civil war which justifies a sort of recognition of belligerency, you must treat contending parties differently, and others perhaps regarded the Indonesian as a person in a position to give information under Rule 39.

Waßeaut 17th December, 1947.

Druft submitted.

HBeeley 21/12

Til. sent

H13.237

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

CYPHER/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

#### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No: 3652

D 4.50 p.m. 12th December 1947

13

12th December 1947

R 10.50 p.m. 12th December 1947

Repeated to Washington
Jerusalem
Moscow Saving

[11023

DEC

IMPORTANT

GIANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No: 3652 of 12th December, repeated to Washington, Jerusalem and Saving to Moscow.

My telegram No: 3626 : Palestine.

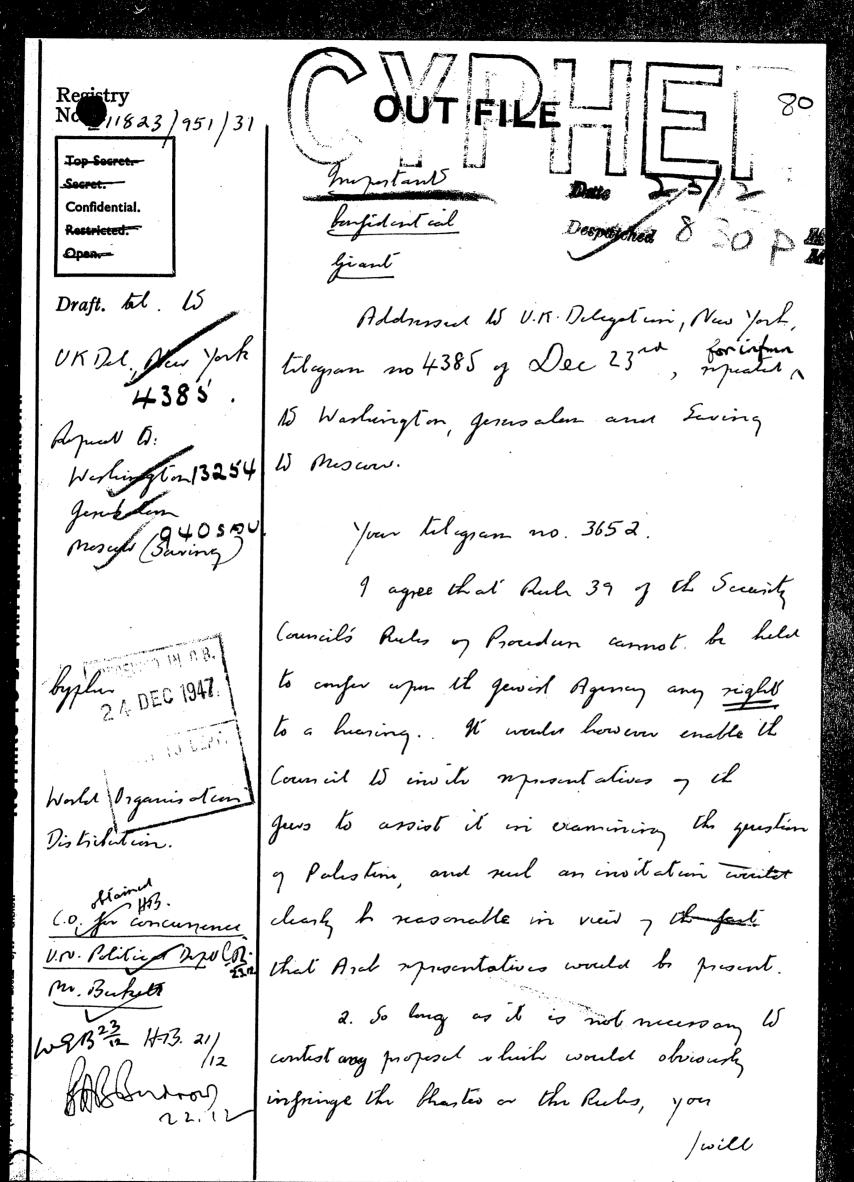
My immediately following telegram contains text of a letter of December 11th (S/619) addressed to Secretary General by New York representative of Jewish Agency asking permission for latter to be heard in any discussions of Palestine question in the Security Council in virtue of Rule 39 of Council's rules of procedure.

- should not (repeat not) be read as conferring upon outside bodies any right to participate in Council meetings which right should be confined to the cases envisaged in Articles 31, 32 and 44 of the Charter. In the present instance however Jewish Agency would seem to have a fairly strong moral case in view of expectation that some or all of the Arab states will be allowed to state their case at the Council table. (At meeting recorded in my telegram under reference President stated without contradiction that decision to admit Egypt and Lebanon did not exclude consideration of applications from "ether parties"
- 3. Application of Jewish Agency will presumably not be considered by Council until such time as Palestine question comes up for discussion. I should however be grateful for instructions meanwhile as to line I should adopt.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem and Saving to Moseow as my telegrams Nos: 276 and 267/S respectively.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem and repeated Saving to Moscow].

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will presumally not take a prominent part in discussion of this matter.

H-13.22 /12

## OUTFLE

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

(E.11825/951/31) (Confidential)

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

## FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4385. 23rd December, 1947. D. 8.30 p.m. 23rd December, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 13254, Jerusalem Moscow No. 940 Saving.

IMPORTANT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GIANT.

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 4385 of December 23rd, repeated for information to Washington, Jerusalem and Saving to Moscow.

Your telegram No. 3652.

I agree that Rule 39 of the Security Council's Rules of Procedure cannot be held to confer upon the Jewish Agency any right to a hearing. It would, however, enable the Council to invite representatives of the Jews to assist it in examining the question of Palestine, and such an invitation would clearly be reasonable in view of the fact that Arab representatives would be present.

2. So long as it is not necessary to contest any proposal which would obviously infringe the Charter or the Rules, you will presumably not take a preminent part in discussion of this matter.

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## FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3655.

D. 5.28 p.m. 12th December, 1947. R. 11.40 p.m. 12th December, 1947.

12th December, 1947.

Repeated to Washington, Jerusalem, Moscow - Saving.

IMPORTANT.

GIANT.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3658

12th December, repeated to Washington, Jerusalem and Saving to Moscow.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Palestine.

Following is text referred to.

[Begins]

The Security Council being now seized of the Palestinian question in accordance with the formula adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 9th, 1947 the Jewish Agency for Palestine as representing the interests of the Jewish community in Palestine and of the Jewish people generally in regard to Palestine, respectfully requests the opportunity to be admitted and to be heard in any discussions which may take place in the Security Council regarding the Palestinian question.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly at its first special session resolved "that the First Committee grant a hearing to the Jewish Agency for Palestine on the question before the Committee". During the second regular session of the General Assembly, further, the Jewish Agency for Palestine was again granted the opportunity to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian question and of Sub-Committee 1 of the Ad Hoc Committee.

It is obvious that the Jewish people in Palestine and elsewhere are vitally interested in any discussions on the Palestinian question which may take place in the Security Council, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine accordingly requests the right to be admitted and be heard, as aforesaid, in any such discussions.

It is our understanding that it is open to the Security Council under Rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure and under the general powers of the Security Council with respect to its procedure, to admit the Jewish Agency for Palestine to be represented before it. [Ends].

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem and Saving to Moscow as my telegrams 277 and 268 respectively.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem & repeated Saving to Moscow]

DEC S

## DIPLOMATIC SECRET



## FROM MANILA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr Foulds D. 12. 42 p.m. 13th December, No. 258 13th December, 1947. 1947. 6. 40 a.m. 13th December, R. 1947.

My telegram No. 253

Palestine.

DEC

According to local press President Roxas announced in Baguio yesterday that the Philippines had decided to accept membership of United Nations Commission.

2 2 2



## DIPLOMATIC SECRET

## FROM MANILA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr Foulds
No. 258

13th December, 1947.

R. 6. 40 a.m. 13th December, 1947.

My telegram No. 253

Palestine.

According to local press President Roxas announced in Baguio yesterday that the Philippines had decided to accept membership of United Nations Commission.

2 2 2



ONIAL OFFICE PARTIES

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My Reference \$7,872/154/26.

Your Reference .....

Colonial Office, The Church House, Gt. Smith Street, London. S.W.I.

December 1947

Dear Burrows,

We should be very grateful if you would kindly arrange for the attached telegram to be despatched to Sir Alan Burns as quickly as possible. Paragraph 1 was drafted by Sir Sydney Caine, as the result of a letter he has had from Rowe-Dutton of the Treasury, and Paragraph 2 incorporates the amendment which Mr. Creech Jones desires to be made to the brief which we sent over with Gibson last weekend. I have already mentioned this to you over the telephone.

I take this opportunity of enclosing a copy of the final version of the brief which Gibson took with him, and am sorry that, owing to a misunderstanding here, a copy was not sent to you before.

Jours sincerely,

M. Salsworthy)

(A.N. Galsworthy)

thref Cills

B.A.B. BURROWS, ESQ.,

		April 1997								
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#### SEASONE FOR THE CLYP OF SERVICE

## intel for the inited signales is presentative on the

#### 1. General chiratirus.

The general objectives of the Inited Hagine may be assembled as follows:-

- (1) To refrain from committing 1.2.5. in the inited Singles to take any active part in the future administration of Jerusales.
- (2) to far as is compatible with the Assolution of the General Associty, to avoid conferring upon the Trusteeship Council functions which would create an embarrassing precedent in relation to the operation of the trusteeship system generally.
- (3) To avoid giving may impression that the Statute is a Smitish draft, while attempting to ensure by factual advice in the committee and by informal discussion with other delegates that the Statute adequately mosts our views, particularly in relation to the maintenance of the international and religious character of the proposed State and the protection of the Soly Flagors.

With these objectives in mind, the following specific suggestions are put forward.

#### 2. The backs of the surround Statute.

Trustocchip Agreement set out in Article 76 of the Charter, and will not be a Trustocchip Agreement within the meaning of the Charter. It appears that the resolution of the Constal Assembly approving the Calestine Solution has authorized the making of the statute as something outside the Charter and has vested certain authority in the Trustocchip Council in relation to the Statute outside the authority conferred on the Trustocchip Council by the Charter.

The United Kingdom (and other Member States which have been designated Administering Authorities of Trust Territories) have always sminteined that under the United Mations Charter the functions of the Trusteenhip Council should be limited (a) to Trust Territories and (b) to supervisory as opposed

to executive dution. So far as may be compatible with the Associaty decision regarding Jeruselam, it is important to try and maintain this dootrine. As regards (a), there is unfortunately little that can now be done. The livet broach in the conition was made by the Comeral assembly in 1947 when it authorized the Trustecolip Council to consider reports volunterily transmitted for information by the Government of the Union of Bouth Africa upon South Seat Africa although South Seat Africa has not been placed under trustockip. In regard to Jerusalan the Assembly has gone oven further and has decided that "the Trustmentip Council shall be designated to discharge the responsibilities of the deletatoring authority on behalf of the United Bations", although apparently Jerusalen is not to be placed under the frustacetty system. Seen here already been attempts in the assembly to bring within the province of the Trustocakip Council the whole range of information transmitted by Golomial Forers on their own Colonies and Protectoretes under Article 73(e) of the Charter. In the past these attempts have been successfully resisted, largely on the ground that the Trustonship Council was empowered by the Charter to deal only with Erast Territories. Those two precedents, South Seat Africa and Jerusales, here knocked this argument from under our feet and may at any time be eited by other Delegations in support of a revival of such proposals. If so, they will have to be handled as best we can when the time comes. The position has already gone too for for us to be able to contest the decision on Jerusales and the United Kingdom Sepresentative should not attempt to do me. It is, however, desirable that he should be alive to the possible desgers.

Since we cannot now retreat in regard to (a), namely the extension of the functions of the Smatecaship Council to two territories not under trustocaship, it is all the some important, so far as is compatible with the assembly Resolution on Jerusales, to ensure that the powers of the Trustocaship Council in relation to Jerusales are kept within resonable limits, principly supervisory; and that the executive functions should be rested in the Governor to the greatest possible extent.

#### 3. The administrative authorities

Under Article 61 of the Charter the Administering Authority for a Trust Territory

Territory must be either one or more States mediors of the Smited Dations or the Grandleation itself. There is no provision in the Charter for designating a particular from of the fulter liations as an absinistering authority. It is therefore in principle undesirable that the Trusteepily Council should be designated as Administering Authority and indeed cortain practical difficulties may arise if it is so designated (see and of this paragraph and paragraph 6 below). On the other hand, we are found with the Assembly Sectator that the Trustockip Souncil shall be designated to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority for Jaruseles on behalf of the United Nations. It might be possible to get round this, without running counter to the spirit of the Assembly decision, by designating the United Matiens as the Administering authority (thus bringing the Statute intoconfountly with article 81 of the Charter) and adding a clause to say that all functions of the United Nations for the purpose of this Statute shall be discharged by the Trustenship Council on its becalf. It might indeed be necessary to qualify this by saying that certain functions would have to be carried out by the Appendity itself or even the Security Osmall, e.g. if the Severmor of Jerusales had to seek firmpolel assistance from the United Matiens or to cell in external troops.

#### 4. Exhaut of the Person of the Presidentia Council.

These are to some entent provided for in the Falsetine Solution approved by the General Assembly. The powers of the Printeeship Council should not be rigidly defined but:

- (a) it should have power to give instructions to the Governor of the Jerusalem State for his general or special guidence rether on the lines of the Reyal Instructions issued to Colonial Governors;
- (b) It should have the right to accept and examine petitions relating to the Jerusalem State;
- (a) it should have the right to receive and consider example reports by
  the Covernor of the Jerusalem State on the lines of Article 87 of
  the Charter and presumably to draw up a questionnaire to form the
  basis of the Covernor's semial report on the analogy of Article 88
  of the Charter;

(d) it should promumbly have the power to arrange visits to the Jerusales State, but it would not seem necessary to include specific provision to that effect since it (or the Smited Nations) is itself the Administering Authority.

#### 5. Yelldity of Lacialation.

It is considered that the question of whether any legislation of the Jerusales State was ultre viros the Statute or not should be a question for the Courts of the Jerusales State and not for the International Court of Justice. Contrast part 1.C./persymph 2 of the Falcation Solution approved by the Concral Assembly. The fact that the Courts had this jurisdiction would not provent the question being raised by petition with the Trusteenship Council and the Trusteenship Council and the Trusteenship Council and the Trusteenship Council would have power to control the altustion by giving instructions to the Covernor, or in the last report by dismissing bin.

#### 6. Pinner

The Jerusalem State would receive its share of existing Falcatine assets under Fart 1.8 of the Solution approved by the General Assembly. It would also have power to raise money by taxation. Difficulties might arise if its share of the existing assets proved insufficient and the disturbed state of the country made it impossible to raise manay by taxation for a considerable period. In that event the only receive would be to take the problem back to the General Assembly in the hope of obtaining funds at the disposal of the United Nations. The Enterteenhip Council would not be competent to impose any sharps on United Nations funds.

A separate note on oursemy will be forwarded later-

#### 7. Ottlamelia.

See Fast 3.0, pass. 11, of the Falcatine Solution. It come desirable that a period of residence chould be prescribed. Compare Article 6 of the Spicete Statute and Article 8 of the Statute for Monel.

#### S. Branchine Semall.

The Assembly decision provides for the Covenner to have an administrative staff of intermetional civil servents and provides for

the octabileternt of a legislative Council but makes no provision for any body analogous to a Cabinet or Executive Council. Such a body would seem highly desirable.

#### 9. The landslature.

Under Part J.C. para. 5. no qualifications are laid down for the members of the legislature. It is provided that they shall be elected on the basis of universal suffrage by the adult residents of the City. This provision is unsatisfactory and it is to be noted that it would enable citizens of the Arch and Jewish States who happen to have a registrate (not necessarily their only recidence) in Jerusalem to vote. In any west it would enable either side to pack Jeruselen with its metionals and there are indications that this course is being adopted by the Jove-Under Article 12 of the Bricate Statute and Article 11 of the Mount Statute citizenship is the basis of the electoral qualification and only citizens can be closted to the legislature. It would some however that only the Coneral Assembly could alter the terms of pure. 5 of the Palactine Solution and that our best reastly would be to press for such a residential qualification as would ensure that only bone fide residents voted. It is important to make every effort, within the limitation of objective (5) in peragraph 1 above, to preserve for all time the international character of Jerusales and the question of residence is also in connection with the reformation contemplated by Part 3.0 of the solution.

1. EU8/14/31

#### 10. Initial Stance in the cetting up of the Jerusales State-

Legislative Council, it does not say by what date each Council is to be elected. It is quite possible that in the initial stages the disturbed conditions of the country would prevent the setting up of a constitutional Government based on elections by universal and secret suffrage in the Jerusales State. It may therefore be desirable, if possible, that in the initial stages the Government should have the fullest authority to take all measuresy steps including the exectment of legislative measures with

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**SALE** 

the advice of a small meminated Legislative Council. If the idea of an Executive Council is accepted, this body sight also serve as the interior legislative body in the circumstances contemplated.

#### 11. Indention.

This is referred to in Part 3.0, pers. 8, of the Solution. It would now necessary that the Sovernor should have a greatal power to restrict imagestion for economic or necessary resource at least.

#### 12. Implesies.

The description of the boundaries in fart 3.5 of the folution is two vague for use in the Statute and the boundaries will ultimately have to be determined by a Boundary Commission. Compare Part 1.8, paragraph 3, of the Solution. In the other hand, the Solution also provides that the Trustecoling Council shall "within five months from the approval of the present plan elaborate and approve a detailedstatute of the City. According to this timetable the Trustership Council must approve the Statute by approximately the end of March, 1943. It is improbable that the Doumdary Commission will have even started its work by them. Indeed, from the point of view of H.M.G., it is most undesirable that the Boundary Commission should arrive in Enlesting until the British Administration has been withdrawn, i.e. it should not arrive before May. The Statute has to be brought into operation not later than the let Cotaber, 1946 (Fart 3.9 of the Salution). The boot course, from a political point of view, would be for the Statute to leave the determination of boundaries entirely to the Doundary Commission, which in that once would have to complete its work by let October, 1948. Failing this the only alternative course (which we would regard as very much a "second-best") would be that the Statute should provide that, pending the determination of the boundaries by the Boundary Commission, they should be those set out in a schedule, i.e. these set out in Part J.D of the Solution and the sup which forms Amer B to the Solution. (The formal description of these boundaries could be supplied by the present Felostine Coverment).

#### 13. Appelatored of Course

The United Kingdom Representative will be source that Mis Sajesty's

Covernment would be obliged to oppose the appointment of a United Kingdom national as Governor. According to the Solution, Fart 3.2, the Sovernor is to be appointed by the Trustmentip Council and will be responsible to it. For the reasons given in paragraph 3 of this according, it would have been preferable that the Covernor should hold his appointment from the United Nations as such and if this can be secured without appearing to run ordinter to the Assembly Section it would be preferable. If, however, it is felt that the Statute must include provision for the appointment of the Sovernor in the invalence in Security in so many words, then it would be desirable to add the words "on bound of the United Nations".

# A. Provide the Suite County County of the Statute to the Transcreen County of the Suite County of the Suit

In conformity with objective (3) in paragraph 1 of this memorandum, it follows that the United Ringdom Representative should not submit any much draft. The terms of the Statute are not likely to give universal actinfaction either to Jews or Araba, and it is most important that noither side should in future be able to quote it as having been abstitish draft. Shile therefore it is most desirable that the Statute should so far as possible reflect the views of the United Ringdom as expressed in this mesorandum, the United Ringdom Representative should to the greatest extent possible try to get those proposals spensored by other members of the Scrking Committee, for example Sustralia or the United Status of Smerica.

#### 15. AMERICAN ST. Statute.

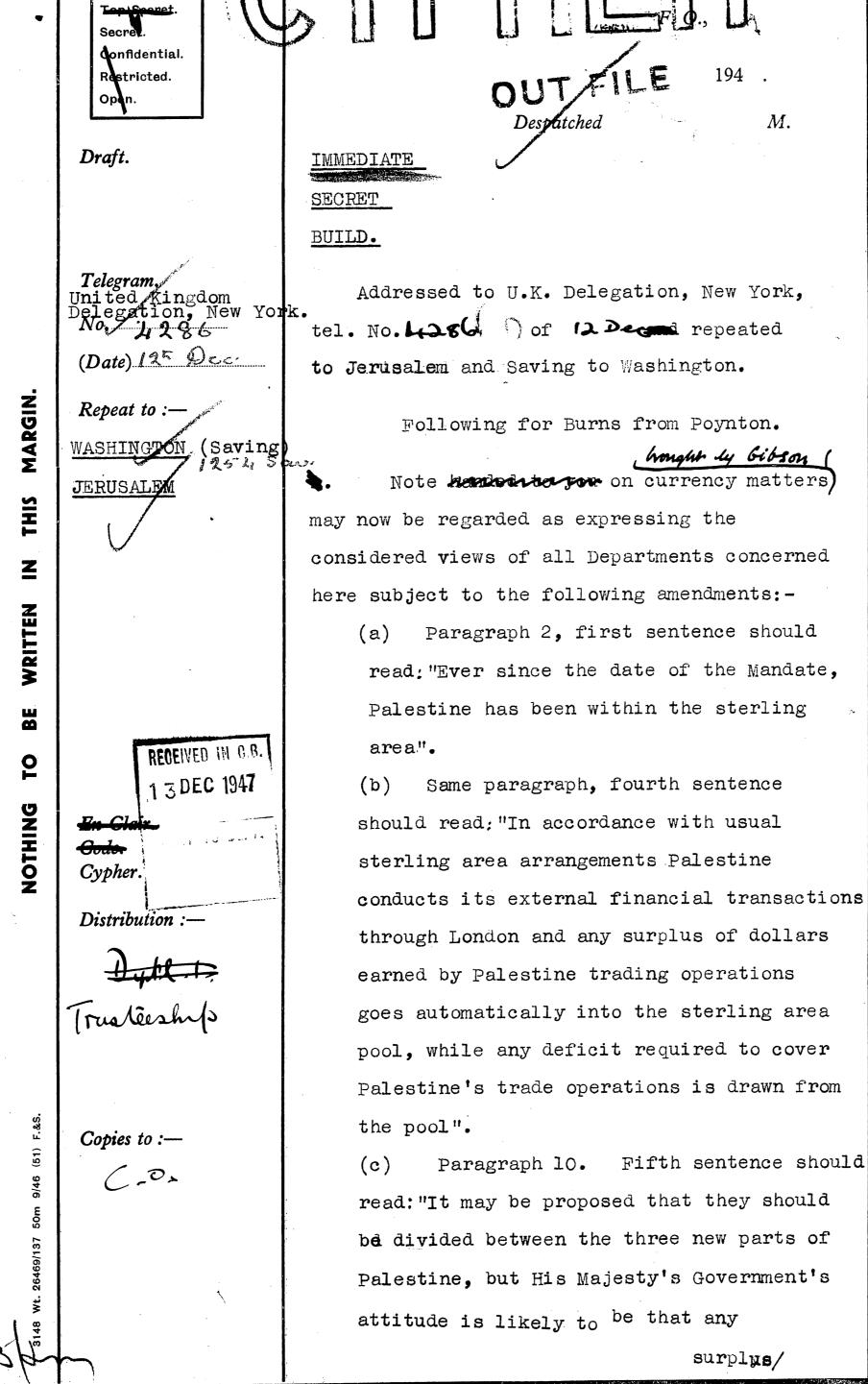
Statute is to be approved by the Trusteening Council within five menths of the Assembly Section, i.e. approximately by the end of March, 1945.

N.M.S. feel that it is not really practicable to work out a detailed document of this kind on a patisfectory basis at such short notice. It would seem preferable as foreshadowed in New York No. 3595 (paragraph 8) that the Council at its procent session should edopt a draft, which could then be considered in detailed by the various States members of the

Trasteeskip

Constinuing Council, including the inited Eingles, which would be then emphical to mesh confidentially the advice of the present Felerties.

Coronaum tuyon it. The Exectosohip Council could then meet in special coulds at a maintake date within the five month time limit to give final approval.



892

Registry

No.

- (d) Para. 10. Last sentence. For "divide up" substitute "dispose of".
- 2. The Secretary of State desires addition of the following words to Objective 1 in Paragraph 1 of brief on Jerusalem Statute brought by Gibson:-

"Or the execution of the plan or the enforcement of the Statute."

C/I

THING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Secret.

Cypher/OTP

TRUST

## FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4286
12th December, 1947.
D: 3. 30 p.m. 12th December, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 1254 Saving. Jerusalem.

IMEDIATE. SECRET. BUILD.

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation, New York, telegram No. 4286 of 12th December, repeated to Jerusalen and Saving to Washington.

Fellowing for Burns from Poynton.

Note on currency matters brought by Gibson may now be regarded as expressing the considered views of all Departments concerned here subject to the following amendments:-

- (a) Paragraph 2, first sentence should read: "Ever since the date of the Mandate, Palestine has been within the sterling area".
- (b) Same paragraph, fourth sentence should read: "In accordance with usual sterling area urrangements Palestine conducts its external financial transactions through London and any surplus of dollars carned by Palestine trading operations goes automatically into the sterling area pool, while any deficit required to cover Palestine's trade operations is drawn from the pool".
- (c) Paragraph 10. Fifth sentence should read: "It may be proposed that they should be divided between the three new parts of Palestine, but His Majesty's Government's attitude is likely to be that any surplus should be regarded as assets of the present Palestine Government available like its other assets to meet its residual liabilities".
- (d) Paragraph 10. Last sentence. For "divide up" substitute "dispose of".
- 2. The Secretary of State desires addition of the following words to Objective 1 in Paragraph 1 of brief on Jerusalem Statute brought by Gibson:-

"Or the execution of the plan or the enforcement of the Statute".

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OPEN

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BRITISH EMBASSY,

COPENHAGEN.

10th December 1947.

/OA

Sir,

(G.170/78/47).

With reference to Mr. Rose's despatch No. 401 of 5th December, I have the honour to report that Denmark's decision to vote in favour of the United Nations partition plan for Palestine and their subsequent acceptance of a place on the Palestine Commission has had rather a mixed reception in Denmark. Apart from a general nervousness about becoming involved in power politics and in a dangerous political question which is no direct concern of Denmark's, the chief opposition to the Government's decision has come from the conservative newspaper, "Berlingske Tidende", who linked their criticism with their extreme views on the South Slesvig question. How, the paper asks, can Denmark demand that the East European refugees in South Slesvig shall be removed because they are a danger to the independence of Denmark, and at the same time vote for the partition of Palestine which has been in the possession of the Arabs for 1300 years? The rest of the Danish papers, however, are critical of this attitude which they suspect of being a disguised form of anti-semitism, and are chiefly worried by the added responsibility involved.

- 2. The Independent paper, "Information", alleged that the Danish Government were persuaded to vote for the partition plan by a visit from Mr. Linton, the Secretary-General of the British Zionist Movement who came here in November shortly after the new Government had been formed. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has in fact confirmed to one of my staff that both he and the Prime Minister had interviews with Mr. Linton.
- 3. In order to combat the criticisms aimed at the Government's decision, the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a statement to the press on 5th December in which he particularly emphasised that Denmark, as a member of the United Nations, must be prepared to shoulder her responsibilities in the field of international cooperation, and not merely where Denmark's special interests were involved. It was essential that Denmark should now and again take her share in the more onerous tasks. In this case Norway and Sweden had urged them to accept a remark which incidentally, is contradicted by the critics, who claim to know that Norway at least merely expressed no objection.
- 4. The name of the Danish member on the Commission has not yet been announced but the Minister for Foreign Affairs told a member of my staff that he fancied a politician rather than a diplomat. It is reported that Mr. Christmas Møller was offered the position, but declined.

I am sending copies of this despatch to the United Kingdom Delegation, New York (No. 4)) and to His Majesty's Representatives at Oslo (No.41) and Stockholm (No.42).

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir.

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Aw. G. Ranch

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., etc., etc., etc., Eoreign Office, LONDON, S.W. 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

= 104

COPENHAGEN.

No. 401. (G170/76/47) 11842

5th December, 1947.

SECRET

13 DEC

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which I sent today to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs about the withdrawal of British troops from Palestine and the arrival of the United Nations Commission. In accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram No. 612 of 3rd December, I had previously spoken to Mr. Rasmussen on the subject, and he asked me to let him have a note in writing.

- 2. As I reported in my telegram No. 473 of 5th December, Mr. Rasmussen's initial reaction was favourable, but he made no definite promise of co-operation. In reply to a question from me, he said that the Danish Government had not yet decided who was to be their representative in the United Nations Commission, but that he, personally, was in favour of a politician rather than a diplomat. He added wryly that it was a job for which there were not many candidates.
- 3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the United Kingdom Delegation, New York (No. 3).

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Midael Ru.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P., etc., etc., etc., Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W.1.

PRINTER HARASSY.

COPERMIALIN.

No. 343.

5th December, 1947.

#### CONFIDENTIAL

I spoke to Your Exmellency this morning about the arrival in Palestine of the United Nations Commission and you asked me to let you have a note on the subject.

As I explained to Your Excellency, the position is that His Majesty's Government have drawn up a plan for the withdrawal of British troops and of the civil administration from Palestine. Under this plan the civil administration will be maintained until the 15th May when the Mandate will be terminated. The military withdrawal will begin before that date and continue after it.

owing to the present state of opinion in Palestine and of the excitement which the arrival in the country of the United Nations Commission is bound to provoke, His Najesty's Government do not consider it would be possible to maintain the Mandate and the civil administration for a longer period than 15 days after the Commission's arrival. In the interests of peace and order, therefore, they hope that the Commission will not arrive before the lat May at the earliest.

In these circumstances, my Government hope that the Lanish Government will feel able to instruct their representative at the United Nations to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the United Kingdom representative in New York, Sir Alexander Cadegan, in working out the practical plans of the Commission in much a way as to ensure the maintenance of peaceful conditions

/in

His Excellency Honsiour Gustev Rassagson, Royal Danish Minister for Foreign Affeirs

in Palestine during the period of withdrawal.

I should add that His Majesty's Government's plans for withdrawal from Falestine are naturally secret. I shall therefore be grateful if Your Amosllency will be good enough to regard this letter as extremely confidential.

(Sgd) R.M. ROSE.

:			•	Reference:-			\
1	-	. 2			1	274	/ E1009

Forwarded with the Compliments

of the British Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London.

6 Dec. 1947

#### PERSONAL

December 6th, 1947.

Rec. 0221/

My dear Micholas.

115-10/2

On seeing, today, a copy of your telegram No. 3583 of the 2nd December to the Poreign Office, I was reminded of the hint that reached me two days ago, from a Latin American colleague who saked to remain anongmus, that Carcia Granados from Guatemala was in hopes of becoming the Clast Governor of Jerusalem! My informant pointed to a visit paid by Garola Granados to President Truman (nominally on relinquishing his post as Guatemalan Ambassador at Washington) this week as supporting his contention that Carcia Granados had solicited United States Support for his candidature.

According to my source (who is not usually given to exaggeration and has so far as I know no particular axe to grind) some Zionists had approached both the Latin American Delegations and the White Rouse direct with a request for support of this proposal: which would obviously suit such as Bergson admirably. This pay-off for what Carola Granados did at the 'ssembly needs no emphasis on my part; but of source my informant may be putting two and two together to make five. Se further told me - allegedly on information derived from the Bergson Committee - that, if Gardia Granados could not be pushed through in this manner, a strong move would be made in favour of that other proponent of glomist plans in the Assembly, Pabregat of Uruguay.

I should have thought it would have been possible 3. to counteract such a move; but you will remember Herschel Johnston's tactics and I suppose it could be said that either of these candidates possessed the qualifications set forth in paragraph 3 of your telegrem under reference

V. G. Lawford, Esq., U.K. Delegation to the United Nations, Empire State Bldg., how York.

1892

could therefore be chosen "on the basis of special qualifications and without regard to nationality".

d. Garcia Granados is now, so far as I can gather, without a job and it may be significant that he is apparently hanging around hew York for some weeks or months" rather than returning to Guatemala. This he told the State Department was his intention and the Guatemalan Embassy here maintain that they have now no representative at the United Nations". So his continuance as Guatemalan representative in New York (a post hitherto held by the Guatemalan Ambassedor in Washington) seems to be ruled out.

5. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Eastern Department of the Foreign Office for Seeley's information.

Yours ever.

H.R. Madow.

61892

Registry No. E11846/951/31

Top Secret.

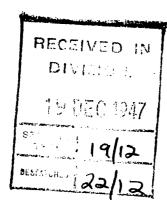
Gonfidential: Restricted:

Draft. W theren, V.K. Deligetin New York

copy to Wushington for Mr. Hadow.

H-13.19

by with py.



Doam 22/-22tcc ///

Dear Volgetien,

sent & Hadow.

Please refer to Hadow's personal letter to Lawford of the ble December (Ref. 0221/ 147), on the subject of the gevernorship og genesalem.

2. The aspointment of either Granados or Fabrigal to this office would driversly be most undesirable. We therefore hope that if you see any signs of a movement to nominate either you will discreetly use your in fluence to theast it. 3. A copy of this letter is being

> Jours lur, tastin Depl.

> > HB. 157



PORRIGH OFFICE, S. H. 1.

22nd December, 1947.

(E 11846/951/31)

Secret

Dear Delegation,

Please refer to Hadow's personal letter to Lawford of the 6th December (Reference 0221//47), on the subject of the Governorship of Jerusalen.

- 2. The appointment of either Granados or Fabregal to this office would obviously be most undesirable. We therefore hope that if you see any signs of a movement to nominate either, you will discreetly use your influence to thwart it.
- 3. A copy of this letter is being sent to Hadow.

You**rs ever,** Eastern department.

United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations, New York.

We now have a direct enginery from frad horts about our attende on the fermity Council.

FA(1)

115

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the approprised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION
DISTRIBUTION

#### FROM JEDDA NO FOREIGN OFFICE

111076

Mr. Trett

D: 6.00 p.m. 15th December, 1947

No. 407 12th December, 1947

R: 1.30 a.m. 14th December, 1947

Repeated to: Arab Posts

British Middle East Office

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 407 of December 12th repeated to Arab posts and British Middle East Office.

Secret.

Palestine.

made to the King as

In reply to communication I made to the King as instructed in your telegram No. 2211 to Cairo. His Majesty replies, that while he is issuing instructions to Amir Faisal to do everything possible to conform to our wishes, he feels he must ask what can be done to bring to an end the present situation in which defence-less arebs are being killed by well-armed and well trained Jew terrorists.

Cairo please pass to British Middle Hast Office as my telegram No. 56.

G G G G



892

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143. 161 1/12

HB. 24/

30471 F.O.P

11903

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

#### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3661
Do. 1. 36 p.m. 15th December, 1947.
R. 6. 50 p.m. 15th December, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington Saving

511902

IMPORTANT GIANT SECRET

16 DEC

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 3661 of 15th December, repeated to Jerusalem and Washington Saving

At Trusteeship Council session on 11th December President announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Arthur Lourie of the Jewish Agency of which following were the two important paragraphs " Now that the Trusteeship Council has assumed responsibility for the elaboration of the detailed statute for the City of Jerusalem the Jewish Agency desires in this connexion to place itself at the disposal of the Trusteeship Council and of its Working Party in order to assist them in their work. The Jewish Agency would represent both the interests of Judaism (as one of the three religions concerned) and the interests of the Jewish population in Jerusalem. "We are confident that our experience and accumulated knowledge of the matters under discussion could be of service to the Trusteeship Council and its Working Party. The Jewish Agency therefore requests that it be given the opportunity of attending at the meetings of the Working Group and of the Trusteeship Council in connexion with Jerusalem and of participating in their deliberations."

2. Gerig said that Working Committee had already found it useful in drafting statute to draw upon expert information from various sources and suggested that Committee might be authorised to invite persons with special knowledge to present it to the Working Committee. Following resolution was unanimously adopted on Gerig's initiative: "The Trusteeship Council resolves that the Working Committee on Jerusalem may at its discretion invite representatives of communities whose spiritual and religious interests are located in the City of Jerusalem to be present at the meetings of the Working Committee and to present their views on the draft statute for the City at such times and under such conditions as Working Committee may determine".

Foreign Office please pass to Colonial Office and important to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 278.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

# United Nations SECURITY COUNCIL

# Nations Unies CONSEIL DE SECURITE

UNRESTRICTED

S/619
11 December 1947 \

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE DATED
11 DECEMBER 1947

Sir,

I have the honour to request you to be so good as to transmit to the Security Council the following letter, dated 11 December 1947, received from the Jewish Agency for Palestine:

"Sir,

The Security Council being now seized of the Palestinian question in accordance with the formula adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 9, 1947, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, as representing the interests of the Jewish community in Palestine and of the Jewish people generally in regard to Palestine, respectfully requests the opportunity to be admitted and to be heard in any discussions which may take place in the Security Council regarding the Palestinian question.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly at its first Special Session resolved 'that the First Committee grant a hearing to the Jewish Agency for Palestine on the question before the Committee.' During the Second Regular Session of the General Assembly, further, the Jewish Agency for Palestine was again granted the opportunity to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question and of Sub-Committee 1 of the Ad Hoc Committee.

It is obvious that the Jewish people in Palestine and elsewhere are vitally interested in any discussions on the Palestinian question which may take place in the Security Council, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine accordingly requests the right to be admitted and to be heard, as aforesaid, in any such discussions.

It is our understanding that it is open to the Security Council, under Rule 39 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure and under the general powers of the Security Council with respect to its procedure, to admit the Jewish Agency for Palestine to be represented before it.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Arthur Lourie Director - New York Office Jewish Agency for Palestine"

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

TRYGVE LIE Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS
Department of Public Information
Press and Publications Bureau
Keke Success, New York

E. Ryst E

11902 95-1

Press Release SC, 431

119

JEWISH AGENCY REQUESTS PARTICIPATION IN SECURITY COUNCIL'S DISCUSSIONS ON PALESTINE

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, received today a letter from Arthur Lourie, Director of the New York Office of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, containing the request that the Jewish Agency be given the opportunity "to be admitted and to be heard in any discussions which may take place in the Security Council regarding the Palestinian question."

The Jewish Agency bases its request on the hearing it received in Committee I during the Special Session of the General Assembly and its participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine at the last Assembly Session. The Jewish Agency also quotes Rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council in support of its request.

Rule 39 days that the Security Council "may invite members of the Secretaria t or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

The Jewish Agency's letter to the Secretary-General is as follows:

11 December 1947

"The Honorable
Trygve Lie
Secretary-General of the United Nations
Lake Success, New York

in accordance

The Security Council being now seized of the Palestinian question with the formula adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 9, 1947, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, as representing the interests of the Jewish community in Palestine and of the Jewish people generally in regard to Palestine, respectfully requests the opportunity to be admitted and to be heard in any discussions which may take place in the Security Council regarding the Palestinian question.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly at its first special session resolved "that the First Committee grant a hearing to the Jewish Agency for Palestine on the question before the Committee." During the Second Regular Session of the General Assembly, further, the Jewish Agency for Palestine was eain granted the opportunity to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question and of Sub-Committee I of the Ad Hoc Committee.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:- 371 61892

Man

SC/431 11 December 1947

It is obvious that the Jewish people in Palestine and elsewhere are vitally interested in any discussions on the Palestinian question which may take place in the Security Council, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine accordingly requests the right to be admitted and to be heard, as aforesaid, in any such discussion.

It is our understanding that it is open to the Security Council, under Rule 39 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure and under the general powers of the Security Council with respect to its procedure, to admit the Jewish Agency for Palestine to be represented before it.

Sincerely yours.

(signed) Arthur Lourie Director - New York Office Jewish Agency for Palestine"

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16 DEC

Cypher/OTP

#### TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

#### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 3662

D. 1.46 pm. 15th December, 1947. R. 7.00 pm. 15th December, 1947.

15th December, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

Washington (saving)

IM ORTANT

BUILD SECRET

Addressed Foreign Office No. 3662 of 15th December repeated to Jerusalem and Washington saving.

Following for Lloyd Colonial Office from Burns.

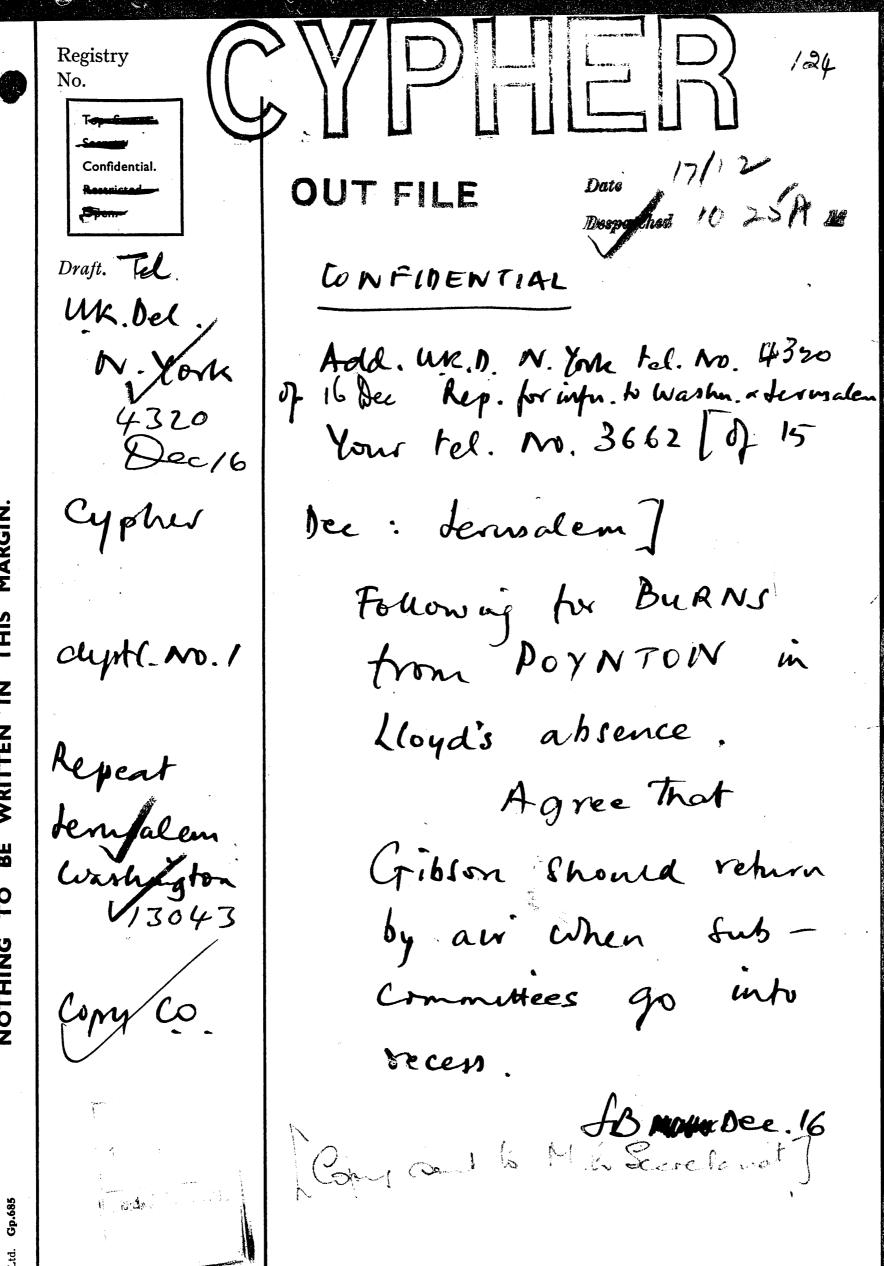
Working Committee on Jerusalem statute has now completed discussion on general principles and appointed two sub-committees to deal with actual drafting. Gibson is member of both sub-committees.

- 2. Sub-committees will go into recess from 22nd December to 4th January and Gibson will have nothing to do during that period.
- 3. I suggest Gibson should return to England by air to be available in London for talks referred to in paragraph 1 of your telegram No. 4265 and for further talks if necessary on legal matters concerning evacuation.
- 4. Question of whether Gibson should return to New York or another should replace him could be discussed at same time.

Fereign Office please pass important to Jerusalam as my telegram No. 279.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Berlin]

\$ \$ A



Confidential Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

#### FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 4320.

D. 10.25. a.m. 17th December 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem,
Washington No. 13043.

#### Confidential.

16th December 1947.

Addressed United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 4320 of 16th December. Repeated for information to Washington and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 3662 [of 15th December: Jerusalem].

Following for Burns from Poynton in Lloyd's absence.

Agree that Gibson should return by air when Sub-Committees go into recess.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

.....

### UNITED NATIONS Department of Public Information Press and Publications Bureau Lake Success, New York

EDypt

WORKING COMMITTEE ON JERUSALEM. 8th Meeting

11903 951 31

Press Release TR/125 12 December 1947

126

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE COMPLETES FIRST STAGE OF ITS WORK

AND ADJOURNS TO 5 JANUARY

The Trusteeship Council's Working Committee on Jerusalem this morning discussed questions relating to Holy Places in the Jerusalem area and elsewhere in Palestine, completing its study of general questions concerning the General Assembly's plan for Jerusalem (Part III of Document A/516).

The Assembly's plan provides, in Section 14, that the Governor of Jerusalem shall look after Holy Places, religious buildings and sites elsewhere than the Jerusalem area -- to see that they are maintained and preserved, and to settle disputes over them -- under the terms of the constitutions to be written by the Arab and Jewish States.

There was general agreement in the Working Committee that the Governor should be responsible to the Trusteeship Council in this task as well as in his other regular duties.

The Committee also discussed briefly questions relating to the duration of the special regime in Jerusalem and the referendum to be held in ten years to ascertain the wishes of the residents of the City on possible modifications of the regime.

That ended the first stage of the Committee's work, and it adjourned until Monday, 5 January. The Committee will then begin detailed consideration of a draft statute on Jerusalem, now being prepared by two groups of experts, who began work yesterday.

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1947	PALESTINE
Registry Number E/1967/95/31  FROM  FROM  No.  No.  Dated Received in Registry  6 No.	U.N. elicirion on Published  U.N. elicirion on favour of Partition Low round  Airgalanly bittle distantance on Lunivia up to  Now, favo further Comments.
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11940	29470 F.O.P.

Reference:-

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61892

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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL

6th December, 1947.

3076/115/2

Dear Department, 17 DEC

up to now.

The United Nations note in favour of the partition of Palestine has caused singularly little disturbance in Tunisia

2. The Arabic press has of course stigmatised the note, one at least of the papers, "Al Mirate", more in sorrow than in anger; meetings of protest have been held; a general strike in Tunis was arranged but went off at half-cock.

3. The local Jewish population, who are in any case somewhat apathetic about the Palestine question, have refrained from any open jubilation.

4. The administration were prepared for some trouble, but their preparations (which include an additional guard outside this Consulate-General) have fortunately up to the present proved unnecessary.

Yours ever,

Tunis Consulate General

The Western Department,
Foreign Office,
London S.W.1.

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	PALESTINE	18 DEC
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6 Reference:-

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CYPHER/OTP

TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3.674.

D: 11.22 a.m. 17th December, 1947.

17th December, 1947. R: 4.20 p.m. 17th December, 1947.

Repeated to: Washington Saving.

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 3.674 of
December 17th repeated Washington Saving.

Following for Poynton Colonial Office from Gibson.

Your telegram No. 3,639 [sic] presumably crossed Burns telegram No. 3,662.

In circumstances arrangements proposed in that telegram will stand and I shall be in London on 24th December.

Position re draft statute will be clearer by time I reach London and future plans can be settled there.

@@@



1892

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

132

LONDON INFORMATION CENTRE

Tel.: TERminus 8133
Cables: Omnipress London

1.12048

Russell Square House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

19 DEC

12th December, 1947.

Dear Mr. Gore-Booth,

15%

I am sending you herewith for your information a copy of a report I am just sending to New York on the students' demonstration which took place outside our office today in protest against the partitioning of Palestine.

I thought perhaps this information would be of some interest to your office.

Yours sincerely,

Dik Lehmkuhl, Information Officer.

P. H. Gore-Booth, Esq., United Nations Department, The Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W.1.

### THE PARTITIONING OF FALESTINE - 12TH DECEMBER, 1947.

(N.B. The London Information Centre which received the petition of protest undertook to pass the text of the petition on to Headquarters at Lake Success)

At 1.15 p.m. Mr. Dik Lehmkuhl who was on duty in the Information Centre was warned by the Police that a delegation of students was on its way to the Centre to protest against the partitioning of Palestine.

Thirty students, kept in order by half a dozen policemen, arrived in front of the United Nations office at approximately 1.30 p.m. carrying banners as per attached list and shouting: "We want justice", "Down with the United Nations", "Down with Partition".

The demonstrators consisted of 10 Critish, 8 Indian and 2 Fakistan students. The rest were Arab students from Falestine, Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon.

The three leaders of the demonstrators - 1 British and 2 Palestinian subjects - were received by Mr. Lehmbuhl. It was evident that they were somewhat taken aback by being properly received and asked to state their case.

They had no written statement but gave a verbal 6-point petition. The British leader of the delegation also made a statement of his own on behalf of the demonstrators. Both petition and statement were taken down in shorthand and read back to them and confirmed. Copies are attached herewith.

The meeting lasted for about one hour whereupon the demonstrators dispersed.

The delegation was received formally and objectively but the meeting was throughout calm and cordial.

The delegation said that this was the first demonstration in connection with the Palestine question in England and that owing to it being the end of term it was a small one. A larger demonstration would be organised next term.

They also expressed concern about the influence of Fower politics in the United Nations and said that students were losing faith in the United Nations.

The British Fress was soon after the story and took photographs both of the demonstration and the meeting in the office. An early message by F.A. was brief and inaccurate but other agencies and newspapers later asked for and were given full information.

A report on Press reactions will be forwarded.

Scotland Yard were informed of details and a copy of this report is being forwarded to the United Nations Department of the British Foreign Office for their information.

Dik LEHMKUHL.

London Information Centre, 12th December, 1947.

#### BANNERS

- "DOLLAR PRESSURE CEFATES WAR IN MIDDLE EAST"
- "SUPPORT THE ARABS IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM"
- "AMERICA MAKES U.N.O. A MOCKERY"
- "PARTITION OF PALESTINE A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE"
- "WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS FROM PALESTINE"
- "STOP ZIONIST AGGRESSION"

#### PETITION BY STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITIES

#### IN LONDON PROTESTING AGAINST THE PARTITION

#### OF PALESTINE

We protest against the decision taken by the United Nations Organisation for the partition of Palestine for the following reasons:

- (1) It is unjust and undemocratic and contrary to the principle of self-determination.
- (2) The decision reached was not representative of the United Mations
  Organisation as a large number of small nations were opered to
  vote against their consciences by pressure from America. The Cuban
  delegate made that clear in his statement quite frankly, not to
  mention Abyssinia, Siam (who was obliged to leave by American pressure),
  South American States were obliged also to vote for partition or to
  abstain.
- (3) It is not in the interest of world peace. The Arabs will defend each square foot of the country of Palestine.
- (4) To create a State by bringing people from all parts of the world is a dangerous precedence in world history and dangerous to stability of any nation.
- (5) The division of Palestine is impractical from an economic point of view. The two States will be hostile towards each other as is evident from the Arab masses determination to resist and boycott the Jewish. It is certain that two such small states could not exist on their own and a field is opened in a most dangerous spot in the world for foreign interference under the disguise of helping the Jews and the Arabs which will be a danger to international peace
- (6) It is not according to the rights of the Arabs as recognised by the constitution of the League of Nations, Article 4. Further, we demand for the interest of world peace, justice and proper functioning of United Nations that the decision for the partitioning of Palestine be annulled, and that a unitary and democratic state in Palestine, with equal rights for all inhabitants, should be immediately established, and that state would decide according to the principle of self-determination on the future of Palestine. A representative body of the Palestine people alone has the right to decide on the form of the state that should be established in Palestine.

KEVIN WILKINSON (British)
SALEM KHEMIS (Palestinian)
MARGARET TUCKTUCK (Palestinian)

12 December, 1947

#### STATEMENT BY MR. KEVIN WILKINSON IN CONNECTION WITH PETITION

Mr. Wilkinson, who is a British subject and President of the Debating Society of the London University, made the following statement in connection with the petition submitted by students against the partition of Palestine:

"In all debates on the question of the partitioning of Palestine at the London University, so far as I am aware, at no time did the Zionist case gain majority support.

"As a British subject I have no axe to grind in this matter and I do realise that any solution to the Palestine problem is bound to involve hardship to some section of humanity, but it is my sincere. belief that this problem has been created by the political agitation of the Zionists and the ill-advised and unconstitutional decision of the League of Nations to give Great Britain a mandate to promote Jewish immigration into Palestine.

"In view of the fact that many of the Jews at present in Palestine were allowed to go there against the will of the majority of the inhabitants it seems to me that the Arab demands are most reasonable".

KEVIN WILKINSON

12 December, 1947



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FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

17th December, 1947.

Dear Mr. Lehnkuhl,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your report to New York on the demonstration which took place on December 12th outside the London Information Centre.

we are certainly interested to have this report and I am passing it on to the interested Department.

D. Lehnkuhl, Esq., United Nations London Information Centre, Russell Square House.

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HIS Majesty's CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

H.M.P,S.S.F.A

and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Embassy,

presents his compliments to

Bagdad.

6th December ..194...7

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office telegram No. 1125 dated 4th December, 1947.

Description of Enclosure.

. Name and Date.

Subject.

Copy of Aide Memoire handed to Saiyid Saleh Jabr in his capacity as Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Iraq) by the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. D.L. Busk, on December 6th, 1947. Plans for withdrawal from Palestine.



#### AIDE MEMOIRE

take their planning on withdrawal from Palestine a stage further and they feel it would be consistent with their friendly relations with the Arab States and with their desire for a smooth and orderly withdrawal from Palestine for them to take the sarliest opportunity of telling the Governments of the Arab States in confidence the outline of their plans in so far as these have at present been approved.

- withdrawal is that the withdrawal should take place with the utmost possible speed. The time limit is that evacuation should be complete by August 1st. This will involve leaving behind a considerable quantity of stores and it is therefore clear that any more rapid withdrawal would be out of the question.
- within this framework, it is necessary on purely military and administrative grounds that the Palestine Government should retain administrative responsibility throughout Palestine for several months. His Majesty's Government have already made it clear that during this period they will not allow their forces or administration to be used in enforcing a settlement which is not acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. They would naturally have much preferred to terminate their responsibility at an earlier date but for purely practical reasons are unable to do so. The exact date prior to complete evacuation on which the Mandate will be relinquished and British Administration brought to an end will be communicated

to the Arab Governments as soon as possible.

- 4. The general trend of the British withdrawal will be from South to North. After the termination of the Civil Administration British troops will be concentrated in a limited area pending final evacuation through Haifa. Within that area the British Military Commander will continue to take such measures as are necessary for the protection and speedy evacuation of British troops and stores.
- frankness given them advance information of the outline of their withdrawal plans, feels justified in asking the Arab Governments that they should not do anything or permit anyone in their territory to do anything calculated to interfere with the orderly withdrawal of his Majesty's Government's forces and administration or to oblige them, while still in control, to take measures to suppress disturbances in Palestine.

Bagded.

6th December, 1947.